



COUNTY BOROUGH OF BOURNEMOUTH

Annual Report

of the
Medical Officer of Health

and
Principal
School Medical Officer

For the Year 1968

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,

17 ST. STEPHEN'S ROAD,

BOURNEMOUTH

Telephone Bournemouth 22066



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*To the Mayor, Aldermen, and Councillors of the County Borough
of Bournemouth*

MR. MAYOR, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present my Annual Report on the health and sanitary conditions of the County Borough of Bournemouth for the year 1968, the ninetieth of the series.

Vital Statistics

The Registrar-General's mid-year estimate of population showed an increase from 150,000 to 151,460, and this latter figure forms the basis for the vital statistics that follow.

A total of 1,721 live births were registered, representing a birth rate of 11·36 per 1,000 population, compared with 1,778 live births and a birth rate of 11·85 per 1,000 population in 1967. This is a low birth rate compared with the rate for England and Wales (16·9 per 1,000 population), and included in the Bournemouth total were 260 illegitimate births (15 per cent).

Stillbirths numbered 17, or 9·78 per 1,000 births, well below the national average of 14·0 per 1,000 births.

Twenty-six infants died before their first birthday, compared with thirty in 1967, giving an infant mortality rate of 15·1 per 1,000 live births, compared with the national average of 18·0 per 1,000 live

births. Twenty-four of the twenty-six infants died before they were a week old, the majority from prematurity, birth injury or congenital abnormalities.

There were 2,731 registered deaths, compared with 2,524 in 1967, giving an adjusted death rate (adjusted according to the Registrar-General's formula to take into account the composition of the population) of 11.0 per 1,000 population, compared with 10.1 per 1,000 population in 1967.

There were no maternal deaths during the year.

Notifiable Infectious Diseases

There were no epidemics of major notifiable disease, and no cases of poliomyelitis, diphtheria, meningococcal infections or enteric fever.

Measles vaccine became available in July 1968, initially for priority classes aged 4 — 7 years, and its full effects will be more readily assessed in 1969, though preliminary reports have been most encouraging.

There were 28 cases of scabies, compared with 46 cases in 1967.

Tuberculosis

The number of new cases of pulmonary tuberculosis (36) was slightly lower than in 1967 (38), but new cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis increased from 5 to 6. During the year 18 persons known to be suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis came to reside in the Borough from elsewhere and continued under the surveillance of the Chest Clinic.

The general arrangements for the diagnosis, treatment and after-care of tuberculous patients continued as in previous years, but the loss of the Regional Hospital Board's Mass Radiography Unit was keenly felt.

Maternity and Child Welfare

There was a further decline in attendances at Infant Welfare Centres and the time is probably not too far distant when the whole pattern of local authority child welfare services should be scrutinised with the intention of hiving off routine procedures which are now frequently carried out by general practitioners, and concentrating

on problems of developmental paediatrics which, though highly important, are often very time-consuming. In the same way, more and more routine vaccination and immunisation should eventually be carried out by general practitioners, and the computerisation of records should make the change comparatively easy.

Financial support was continued to the Free Church Council's Mother and Baby Home at 11 St. Alban's Avenue and to St. Thomas' Lodge, Charminster Road, and in addition the Health Committee made individual grants to a number of unmarried mothers whose confinements took place outside the Borough.

The Corporation Day Nursery at 10 Wellington Road continued to restrict admissions to priority cases, and while the number of premises registered under the Nurseries and Child Minders Regulation Act, 1948, as amended by the Health Services and Public Health Act, 1968, rose from 22 to 28, the Corporation Day Nursery remains the only one admitting babies and children below the age of two years.

The Domiciliary Services of the Corporation

Domiciliary Midwifery
Health Visiting
Home Nursing
Domestic Help

The decline in home confinements has continued, but there was a compensating increase in early discharges from hospital maternity units where nursing attention by the domiciliary midwives was required until the tenth day after confinement. The remaining domiciliary services were fully extended throughout the year, and being mainly understaffed had great difficulty in meeting the growing demand. The much higher than average number of elderly people in the Borough requires many more trained medico-social workers than a town of average population spread and the shortage of these workers is reaching serious proportions.

The Ambulance Service

Once again the number of patients transported and mileage covered during the year has risen sharply, and peak period demands from the hospital out-patient departments have been extremely heavy. Hospital reorganisation and transfer of specialist departments from one hospital to another have similarly increased the mileage figures,

but in spite of all demands on the service, training and re-training of personnel has continued, both locally and through the Ministry's pilot training scheme.

Vaccination and Immunisation

Vaccination and immunisation has continued throughout the year, and protection of children against whooping cough, diphtheria and poliomyelitis has again surpassed the national average. Vaccination against smallpox has fallen, however, and is now only 35 per cent for children against 38 per cent for England and Wales as a whole. Vaccination against measles commenced in the summer and preliminary results suggest that the vaccine gives excellent protection against this troublesome disease.

Mental Health Services

Admissions to mental hospitals showed a substantial increase in 1968 and relapses and readmissions showed a similar upward trend. The majority of admissions were informal and the readiness of patients to accept the need for further treatment where necessary is one of the most encouraging features in a serious situation. There still remains an acute shortage of mental social workers, who with the family doctor and the hospital out-patient services can do so much to help former hospital patients to re-establish themselves in the community.

The two hostels were fully booked throughout the year, but staffing was always precarious and, as always happens, staff shortages led to a reduction in the time spent on rehabilitation.

Sanitary Circumstances, Housing and Inspection of Food

Mr. G. A. Morgan, your Chief Public Health Inspector, has reported in detail on these aspects of environmental hygiene which can have such an important bearing on public health. Many people are still living in unsatisfactory homes and, for a variety of reasons, help is often not easy, nor can it be given quickly. Mr. Morgan deals with housing and other matters in a report that is full of interest and shows the wide range of his section's activities.

It remains for me to thank the Chairman and members of the Health Committee for their help and encouragement during the year.

My thanks are also due to my Deputy, initially Dr. J. Beasley and (since September 1968) Dr. J. G. Meadows, to Mr. J. W. Roberts, my Chief Administrative Assistant, and to all my staff for their loyal co-operation.

I have the honour to be,

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

WILLIAM FIELDING.

Health Committee and Staff

as at 31st December, 1968

HEALTH COMMITTEE

The Mayor (Alderman M. W. Green, J.P.

Councillor G. Knops (*Chairman*)

Councillor F. H. Beale, M.A. (*Vice-Chairman*)

Council Members

Alderman Mrs. M. C. Wall

Councillor T. Ashworth

" L. Brockbank

" H. W. Cutler

" B. G. Dillon (Major)

" Mrs. P. M. Haley, S.R.N.

Councillor G. V. Jaffe, M.B., B.S.,
M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

" K. E. Jeans

" W. P. Mooney

" E. H. Moore

" W. J. Wareham

Other Members

L. J. J. Morgan, Esq., LL.B.

A. A. F. Shepherd, Esq., L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Medical Officer of Health, Principal School Medical Officer, Medical Referee to Cremation Authority

William Fielding, B.Sc., M.D., Ch.B.,
M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health, Deputy Principal School Medical Officer, Deputy Medical Referee to Cremation Authority ..

John G. Meadows, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Senior Assistant Medical Officer of Health, School Medical Officer

Pauline K. H. Keating, L.R.C.S.(I),
L.R.C.P.(I), L.M., D.C.H.

Assistant Medical Officers of Health, School Medical Officers

J. J. Phillips, M.B., Ch.B.

Annette S. Raikes, L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S.

Principal Dental Officer

Mrs. M. B. Redfern, L.D.S.

Dental Officers

R. E. Eyles, L.D.S., R.C.S.

F. E. Lockwood, B.D.S.

1 Vacancy

Dental Surgery Assistants

Miss H. Allen, Mrs. J. B. Bullen,
Mrs. C. A. Ferris, Miss F. R. Hickmott

Chief Public Health Inspector ..

G. A. Morgan, B.E.M., M.R.S.H.

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector

A. R. Hutt

District Public Health Inspectors

G. R. Allenby

J. D. Nickells

H. R. Ambrose

S. M. Payne

H. B. Frost

P. H. Trepess

A. J. Heslop

S. Tweedie

B. W. Kirkton

A. R. Woollard

A. J. Mortimer

Superintendent of Public Conveniences and Mortuary ..

W. C. R. Jewell

Rodent Officer	P. L. J. Sibley
Superintendent Health Visitor and Non-Medical Supervisor of Mid- wives	Miss L. E. Roberts
Deputy Superintendent Health Visitor	Miss G. F. Grace
Health Visitors	Mrs. M. A. G. Ballam, Miss K. H. Beaumont, Miss D. E. Blundstone, Mrs. E. R. Bond, Miss F. Darlington, Miss M. H. Dutton, Mrs. B. Geach, Mrs. I. M. Geach, Miss A. Johnson, Miss A. D. Lane, Miss J. Mulligan, Miss M. C. Parnham, Miss M. Peakman, Mrs. J. Price, Miss M. R. Y. Smith, Miss G. F. Thomas, Miss A. R. Thornton, Mrs. E. Wall, Miss E. M. P. Ward, Mrs J. Wilkinson, 10 Vacancies.
Municipal Midwives	Mrs. E. Atha, Mrs. D. Hoare, Miss B. McBride, Mrs. M. Plank, Miss C. D. Reid, Miss E. M. Schoch.
Superintendent, Home Nursing Service	Miss F. Grindrod
Senior Nurse, Home Nursing Ser- vice	Miss E. Lane
Home Nurses	Mrs. J. F. Bilton, Mrs. D. M. Chapman, Miss D. G. Collier, Mrs. C. D. Crompton, Mrs. P. M. Dinsley, Miss E. P. Gilbert, Mrs. E. R. Guscott, Miss M. M. L. Hemmi, Miss B. Jackson, Miss J. Johnston, Miss T. M. Jones, Miss H. Kulling, Miss P. G. Lacey, Mrs. C. Langley, Mrs. M. S. McKenney, Miss J. I. Neagle, Mrs. R. J. K. Nicholls, Miss B. M. Rendle, Mrs. F. Russell, Miss E. E. Souter, Mrs. G. Tedeschi, Miss D. Telfer, Miss J. K. Tolley, Miss D. E. Welch.
Matron, Day Nursery	Miss D. M. Hine
Home Help Organiser	Mrs. R. Watts
Assistant Home Help Organisers ..	Miss I. M. Clements, Mrs. N. Ullithorne
Head Social Worker	H. S. Lovejoy
Mental Welfare Officers/Social Workers	Miss P. J. Ash, Miss J. L. E. Brammer, H. J. R. Lambert, R. Smith.
Junior Training Centre	<i>Supervisor</i> Mrs. K. M. Reeves <i>Assistant Supervisors</i> Mrs. E. M. Barker, Mrs. B. M. Couldridge, Mrs. E. Robson, Mrs. L. R. Tarrant.

Adult Training Centre	<i>Manager</i>	
	T. C. Burn	
	<i>Instructors</i>	
	C. R. Ashley, W. E. Fisher, Mrs. G. M. Nott, S. Nott, Miss B. Usher.	
Chief Administrative Assistant ..	J. W. Roberts	
Senior Administrative Assistant ..	H. V. Humberston	
Administrative Assistants	F. J. Goode, E. M. Goodman, D. W. T. Hall, C. Lockett, P. N. Loweth, S. Murphy.	
Secretary to Medical Officer of Health	Miss B. Tyrer	
Clerks	Mrs. E. M. Barnes, H. R. Bryan, K. F. Clarke, A. Collins, W. A. Hamer, Mrs. P. Hawke, Mrs. S. M. King, Miss M. McGovern, Mrs. I. E. J. Matthews, Mrs. M. E. Mead, Mrs. I. Murphy, J. W. Peake, Mrs. M. A. Reeve, R. W. Rowe, S. G. Tarrant, C. D. Watts, W. Wheeldon.	
Ambulance Officer	D. M. Cook	
Health Education Officer	C. N. Gumbley	
Chiropodist	B. S. Brodie	

PART-TIME OFFICERS

Senior Medical Officer for Mental Health	G. J. Bell, L.D.S., R.C.S., L.R.C.P.S., M.B., B.S., D.P.M.
Public Analyst	H. Dediccoat, F.R.I.C.

General Statistics

Area of the County Borough	11,627 acres
Estimated Civilian Population—Mid Year 1968	151,460
Census Population, 1961	154,296
Rateable Value at 1.4.68	£10,346,871
Product of 1d. rate, 1968/69	£42,296

Vital Statistics

Live Births	{ Male Legitimate 759, Illegitimate 132 } { Female " 702, " 128 } " 85% " 15%	..	..	1721
Birth rate (per 1,000 population)	..	..	..	11.36
Stillbirths	{ Male Legitimate 10, Illegitimate – } { Female " 6, " 1 }	..	..	17
Stillbirth rate (per 1,000 total live and still births)	..	..	..	9.78
Total Deaths (Males 1241, Females 1490)	..	..	..	2731
Death Rate (per 1,000 population)	..	..	..	18.03
Adjusted Death Rate (per 1,000 population)	..	..	..	10.998
Maternal Deaths	..	..	..	Nil
Maternal Mortality Rate (per 1,000 total births)	..	..	..	Nil
Number of deaths of infants (under 1 year of age) :—				
Legitimate 20 ,Illegitimate 6	..	..	..	26
Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births)				
(Legitimate 13.69, Illegitimate 23.08)	..	..	..	15.11
Number of Neo-natal Deaths (under 4 weeks of age)	..	..	..	24
Neo-natal Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births)	..	..	..	13.95
Number of Early Neo-natal Deaths (under 1 week of age)	..	..	..	24
Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births)	..	..	..	13.95
Number of Perinatal Deaths (Stillbirths and deaths under 1 week of age)	..	..	..	41
Perinatal Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live and still births)	..	..	..	23.59
Deaths from Whooping Cough, all ages	..	..	..	Nil
Deaths from Measles, all ages	..	..	..	Nil
Deaths from Diarrhoea, under 1 year of age	..	..	..	Nil
Deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis	..	..	..	3
Death rate from Pulmonary Tuberculosis (per 1,000 population)	..	..	..	0.02
Deaths from Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	..	..	..	2
Death rate from Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis (per 1,000 population)	..	..	..	0.013
Deaths from Cancer (Males 252, Females 269)	..	..	..	521
Death rate from Cancer (per 1,000 population)	..	..	..	3.44

Births

The number of live births allocated to the area after adjustment for inward and outward transfers was 1,721, a decrease of 57 on the total for 1967, and a continuation of the downward trend evidenced over the last few years.

Births in 1968	..	..	..	..	1,721
Birth rate, 1968	..	..	..	..	11.36 per 1,000 population
Birth rate, England and Wales, 1968	..				16.9 per 1,000 population

Over the ten year period, 1958–1967, statistics were as follows :—

Average number of births, 1958–67	..	1,802
Average birth rate, 1958–67	..	12.11 per 1,000 population

Stillbirths

There were 17 stillbirths in 1968 compared with 19 in 1967, the majority of them occurring in hospital practice. The rate for 1968 was 9.78 compared with 10.57 in 1967.

Average number of stillbirths 1958–67	..	26
Stillbirths in 1968	..	17
Average stillbirth rate, 1958–67	..	14.10 per 1,000 total births
Stillbirth rate, 1968	..	9.78 per 1,000 total births
Stillbirth rate, England and Wales, 1968		14.0 per 1,000 total births

Illegitimate Births

Illegitimate births accounted for 15.0 per cent of the total births compared with 14.0 per cent in 1967.

Prematurity

(i.e. babies weighing 5½ lbs. or less at birth, irrespective of the period of gestation)

During the year 147 premature births were notified, 8.5 per cent of the total births, and 15 more than in 1967. The great majority of these babies (146) were born in hospital, and 10 of them were stillborn.

	<i>Live</i>	<i>Stillborn</i>	<i>Total</i>
Born at home or in Nursing Homes	1	—	1
Born in Hospital	136	10	146
	137	10	147

Infant Mortality

Twenty-six infants died before their first birthday, four less than in 1967, and the infant mortality rate was 15·11 per 1,000 live births compared with the national average of 18·0 per 1,000 live births.

Twenty-four of the twenty-six infants died before they were a week old, eleven from prematurity, four from congenital abnormalities, five from birth injury and four from other causes.

Of the remaining two babies who survived the neonatal period, one died from virus encephalitis, and one from pneumonia.

Maternal Mortality

There was no death during the year associated with pregnancy.

Weight at birth	PREMATURE LIVE BIRTHS										PREMATURE STILLBIRTHS	
	Born in hospital				Born at home or in a nursing home				Transferred to hospital on or before 28th day			
	Total births	Died			Total births	Died						Total births
		with- in 24 hours of birth	in 1 and under 7 days	in 7 and under 28 days		with- in 24 hours of birth	in 1 and under 7 days	in 7 and under 28 days				
2 lb. 3 oz. or less ..	7	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Over 2 lb. 3 oz. up to and including 3 lb. 4 oz.	15	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Over 3 lb. 4 oz. up to and including 4 lb. 6 oz.	20	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—
Over 4 lb. 6 oz. up to and including 4 lb. 15 oz.	32	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Over 4 lb. 15 oz. up to and including 5 lb. 8 oz.	62	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	136	9	6	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	10	—

CAUSES OF DEATH AT DIFFERENT PERIODS OF LIFE DURING THE YEAR 1968

Causes of Death	All Ages	0—	1—	5—	15—	25—	35—	45—	55—	65—	75—
All Causes	2731	26	2	4	14	11	34	98	303	694	1545
Enteritis and other diarrhoeal diseases	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Tuberculosis, respiratory	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1
Tuberculosis, other, inc. late effects	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Other infective and parasitic diseases	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Malignant neoplasm — stomach	54	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	10	17	25
Malignant neoplasm — lung, bronchus	119	..	..	..	..	..	1	7	30	47	34
Malignant neoplasm — breast	59	..	..	..	..	..	2	10	12	18	17
Malignant neoplasm — uterus	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	7	3	6
Leukaemia	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	4	4
Other malignant neoplasms	260	..	1	2	..	1	6	17	50	80	103
Benign and unspecified neoplasms	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Diabetes mellitus	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	4	8
Vitaminoses, etc.	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Other endocrine etc. diseases	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1
Haemias	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	4
Other diseases of blood, etc.	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1
Mental disorders	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
Encephalitis	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
Other diseases of nervous system, etc.	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	5	6
Acute rheumatic fever	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Chronic rheumatic heart disease	28	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	6	10	7
Hypertensive disease	45	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	7	10	27
Ischaemic heart disease	775	..	..	..	..	..	6	23	91	225	430
Other forms of heart disease	185	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	5	19	160
Cerebrovascular disease	434	..	..	..	..	..	2	8	26	105	293
Other diseases of circulatory system	124	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	9	31	81
Influenza	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	9
Pneumonia	204	1	..	..	1	1	2	1	2	29	167
Bronchitis and emphysema	98	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	15	29	51
Asthma	5	..	..	..	1	..	1	2	..	..	1
Other diseases of respiratory system	26	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	5	19
Peptic ulcer	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	5	11
Appendicitis	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2
Intestinal obstruction and hernia	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	8
Cirrhosis of liver	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	1
Other diseases of digestive system	33	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	5	9	15
Nephritis and nephrosis	6	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	3
Hyperplasia of prostate	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	4
Other diseases, genito-urinary system	13	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	2	8
Diseases of skin, subcutaneous tissue	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Diseases of musculo-skeletal system	7	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	2	3
Congenital anomalies	9	4	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	2
Birth injury, difficult labour, etc.	10	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other causes of perinatal mortality	9	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Symptoms and ill-defined conditions	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
Motor vehicle accidents	22	..	..	1	9	3	1	..	3	1	4
Other accidents	27	..	..	..	2	..	2	1	1	6	15
Suicide and self-inflicted injuries	12	..	..	..	..	2	3	2	2	2	1
Other external causes	10	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	2	3	1

DEATHS FROM PRINCIPAL CAUSES, 1968

Deaths during 1968 totalled 2,731, an increase of 207 on the number recorded in 1967, and the adjusted death rate rose from 10·10 to 11·0 per 1,000 population. The age distribution of all deaths was as follows :—

<i>Age</i>	<i>% age</i>
75+	56·6
65-75	25·4
55-65	11·1
45-55	3·6
35-45	1·2
25-35	0·4
15-25	0·5
0-15	1·2
	<hr/> 100·0 <hr/>

Before commenting on the different causes of death, it should be noted that in 1968 the Registrar-General adopted a new classification of causes of death, rather more detailed and grouped in a slightly different way, so that direct comparisons with previous years are not easy. The statistics do, however, show that the main causes of death remain broadly unchanged, as follows :—

<i>Cause Of death</i>	<i>Number of deaths</i>
Heart disease	960
Diseases of the arteries and circulatory system	558
Malignant disease (including leukaemia) ..	521
Diseases of the lungs (excluding tuberculosis)	333
Deaths from violence	61
Hypertensive disease	45

Included among the 960 deaths from heart disease were 775 cases of ischaemic heart disease, and the majority terminated in a fatal attack of coronary thrombosis. While most of these were in elderly people, there were 29 cases below the age of 55 years and six cases below the age of 45 years, and it would seem that the age incidence of ischaemic heart disease may be falling. A great deal of research is currently being undertaken into the cause of coronary artery disease and it would seem that some of the products of our affluent society — overweight, lack of exercise and a diet containing an excess of sugar and/or animal fats — may be responsible.

Much the same remarks apply to causes of arterial and hypertensive disease where degenerative changes once associated predominantly with old age, appear to be now involving lower age groups.

Among deaths from malignant disease, cancer of the lung holds easily first place among the specified neoplasms, and the sinister connection between this condition and cigarette smoking is too well known to require further explanation, though comment can never be superfluous. The comparatively long period between a person beginning to smoke cigarettes and the onset of malignant lung disease tends to obscure the issue, and as health education propaganda appears to have such small effect the Chancellor of the Exchequer might consider the effect of increasing the duty on cigarettes but reducing the duty on pipe tobacco and cigars, which appear to have a lesser carcinogenic effect.

Cancer of the breast, responsible for 59 deaths, was a commoner cause of mortality than cancer of the uterus (19 deaths) and it is regrettable that there is as yet no reliable method of early diagnosis of mammary cancer.

Deaths from pneumonia (204) are frequently the terminal event in a chronic degenerative process and this opinion is strengthened by the fact that 167 of these deaths were in persons over the age of 75 years. On the other hand, deaths from bronchitis and emphysema, while mainly occurring in the later decades of life, should in future tend to decline as acute respiratory disease is much more readily treatable by modern methods, and the effect of smoke control legislation has its effect.

Deaths from violence (61) showed a significant decline from 108 in 1967 and 115 in 1966, and there was a fall in all three main groups; motor vehicle accidents, all other accidents and suicide. The decline in deaths from suicide (12 in 1968, 22 in 1967, 29 in 1966) and deaths from "all other accidents" (27 in 1968, 59 in 1967, 61 in 1966) were particularly noteworthy.

Notifiable Infectious Diseases, 1968

There were no cases of poliomyelitis, diphtheria, meningococcal infections, acute encephalitis, typhoid, paratyphoid or ophthalmia neonatorum during 1968.

Food poisoning occurred in four cases.

Eleven cases of puerperal pyrexia were notified, nine in hospital and two at home, and the causes appeared to be urinary infection in six cases and breast infection in three cases.

Scabies notifications dropped to 28 cases compared with the last two years, when 44 cases were notified in 1966 and 46 in 1967. Of the 28 cases this year, eight were under 15 years of age and 19 were in the age group 15-45 years. The cases were widely distributed through the borough.

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE WHICH OCCURRED DURING 1968

Notifiable Disease	Number of Cases Notified							
	At Ages — Years							
	At all ages	Under 1 year	1 and under 5 years	5 and under 15 years	15 and under 25 years	25 and under 45 years	45 and under 65 years	65 and upwards
Scarlet Fever	18	—	4	14	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	46	—	15	26	2	2	1	—
Acute Poliomyelitis—Paralytic	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Non-Paralytic	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	481	20	297	156	6	2	—	—
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Pneumonia	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Dysentery	5	—	2	—	1	2	—	—
Paratyphoid Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Typhoid Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	3	—	—	—	1	1	1	—
Meningococcal Infection	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food Poisoning	4	—	—	1	—	3	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	11	—	—	—	8	3	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scabies	28	—	2	6	11	8	—	1
Malaria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Encephalitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Infective Jaundice	5	—	—	—	3	—	2	—

Acute Pneumonia, Erysipelas and Puerperal Pyrexia ceased to be notifiable on the 30th September 1968, and Infective Jaundice was added to the list.

Tuberculosis in Bournemouth

During the year 36 new cases of pulmonary tuberculosis and six cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis were discovered and notified in the Borough.

New notifications of pulmonary tuberculosis comprised 24 males and 12 females, the majority in middle-aged and elderly people, and there were also 18 inward transfers of patients diagnosed and notified elsewhere.

The general arrangements for the diagnosis, treatment and follow-up of cases of tuberculosis continued as in 1967 under the supervision of Dr. W. H. Tattersall, Senior Chest Physician, and one full-time health visitor is permanently seconded to the Chest Clinic.

The notifications of new cases and deaths from tuberculosis since 1948 are shown in the accompanying table :—

			New cases		Deaths	
			Respiratory	Non-Respiratory	Respiratory	Non-Respiratory
1948	..	..	118	16	67	6
1949	..	..	109	18	54	8
1950	..	..	80	11	46	1
1951	..	..	127	13	37	2
1952	..	..	141	17	33	5
1953	..	..	98	17	20	2
1954	..	..	136	16	28	—
1955	..	..	117	9	12	2
1956	..	..	107	9	14	4
1957	..	..	114	11	10	4
1958	..	..	110	10	11	1
1959	..	..	81	4	7	3
1960	..	..	66	9	5	1
1961	..	..	37	5	6	1
1962	..	..	50	4	7	2
1963	..	..	37	10	5	1
1964	..	..	40	5	12	2
1965	..	..	34	7	3	—
1966	..	..	40	6	7	3
1967	..	..	38	5	5	1
1968	..	..	36	6	3	2

Cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis occurred as follows :—

Bones and Joints	..	..	..	..	1
Glands	..	..	..	..	3
Genito-Urinary	..	..	..	..	2

Particulars of new cases of Tuberculosis notified, and deaths from the disease of Bournemouth residents.

	New Cases				Deaths			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 1 year ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1-4 years ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5-14 „ ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15-24 „ ..	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
25-44 „ ..	8	4	—	2	—	—	—	—
45-64 „ ..	9	5	1	—	1	—	—	—
65-74 „ ..	6	2	—	1	1	—	1	—
75 and upwards ..	1	—	—	2	1	—	1	—
Totals ..	24	12	1	5	3	—	2	—

At a later stage in the report, reference has been made to the prevention of tuberculosis under Section 28 of the National Health Service Act, and in addition 1,687 children attending the local education authority's schools were Heaf tested and 1,472 children received B.C.G. vaccination.

SECTION 172 OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936

This section of the Act deals with the removal to hospital of infectious persons suffering from tuberculosis of the respiratory tract, and in May 1968 the Bournemouth Magistrates made an Order for the compulsory examination of a 54 year old man by the Senior Chest Physician as a preliminary to deciding whether a hospital order was necessary. The case was one of long-standing pulmonary tuberculosis in an unco-operative individual who was living in lodgings in circumstances likely to spread infection, and happily the preliminary Order led to a changed attitude on the part of the patient and his acceptance of the treatment offered.

Maternity and Child Health

At the end of 1968 there were 14 Infant Welfare Centres in the Borough, providing 23 sessions weekly. Attendances declined from 50,694 in 1967 to 45,676 in 1968, but more than half the attendances were in children under the age of one year. All clinics were supervised by a medical officer, one or two health visitors and a number of voluntary helpers.

In two medical practices where there were health visitor attachments, the practitioners conducted their own infant welfare sessions, involving 2,717 attendances.

ATTENDANCES AT INFANT WELFARE CENTRES, 1968

Clinic	Infants under 1 year	Pre- school Children	Total	Sessional Average
Avebury	1162	1058	2220	42
Bear Cross	879	1396	2275	45
Castle Lane	1203	1348	2551	48
East Howe (p.m.) ..	1125	1460	2585	49
East Howe (a.m.) ..	621	1000	1621	32
East Way	1099	954	2053	40
Iford	1162	847	2009	39
Pelhams (a.m.) ..	1046	1308	2354	44
Pelhams (p.m.) ..	957	1236	2193	43
Pokesdown (Wed a.m.)	931	537	1468	29
Pokesdown (Wed p.m.)	684	457	1141	22
Pokesdown (Fri p.m.)	1123	637	1760	35
Stewart Road (a.m.)	975	644	1619	32
Stewart Road (p.m.)	1309	877	2186	41
Strouden	529	783	1312	26
Tuckton	861	961	1822	36
West Cliff	1414	583	1997	40
West Howe (a.m.) ..	455	929	1384	27
West Howe (p.m.) ..	1026	1480	2506	49
Winton (Mon. p.m.)	1133	1345	2478	50
Winton (Wed. a.m.)	1103	798	1901	37
Winton (Fri. a.m.) ..	902	816	1718	34
Winton (Fri. p.m.) ..	1363	1160	2523	49
	23062	22614	45676	39

Welfare Foods

The sale of welfare foods, which was transferred to local authorities from the Ministry of Food in 1954, has continued at all infant welfare centres. The demand for National Dried Milk declined considerably and it represents only about 7% of the sales in 1955. The reason is undoubtedly the preference most mothers show for the branded article, and although the cost may be a little more, a very wide selection now exists from which to choose.

	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
National Dried Milk (tins)	13,789	11,475	9,865	10,476	10,165	8,589	3,178
Cod Liver Oil (bottles)	2,478	2,256	2,056	2,177	2,087	1,744	1,608
Vitamin A and D Tablets (packets) ..	3,430	3,168	2,792	2,543	2,285	2,244	2,085
Orange Juice (bottles)	22,265	26,037	28,744	31,266	32,275	30,215	29,928

Antenatal Clinics

The local authority does not now conduct any antenatal clinics, all antenatal supervision being in the hands of general practitioners, hospital maternity units and midwives.

BIRTHS OCCURRING IN BOURNEMOUTH, 1968

	1962		1963		1964		1965		1966		1967		1968	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Domiciliary Births	499	20.9	365	14	348	12.1	290	10.1	239	8.4	189	6.9	151	5.5
Institutional Births	1894	79.1	2247	86	2523	87.9	2576	89.9	2605	91.6	2554	93.1	2586	94.5
Totals	2393	100	2612	100	2871	100	2866	100	2844	100	2743	100	2737	100

During 1968 the following births were notified as occurring in the Borough :—

Domiciliary births	151	(189)		
Institutional births	2586	(2554)	Royal Victoria Hospital	1348 (1264)
			Aston Grays Maternity Home	302 (381)
			Firs Maternity Home	909 (879)
			Free Church Council	
			Maternity Home	27 (30)
				<hr/>
				2586 (2554)
 TOTAL	 2737	 (2743)		

Figures in brackets indicate comparative numbers for 1967.

This total is therefore six less than in 1967. The institutional births increased by 32 and the domiciliary births declined by 38 to what is the lowest number recorded in Bournemouth in recent years. The wide availability of maternity beds in the local hospitals and general practitioner maternity homes is largely responsible for this trend, but as in many cases the mothers are discharged soon after confinement, a period of domiciliary maternity nursing is necessary afterwards.

In addition, ten Bournemouth patients were delivered in the Hospital Management Committee's maternity home at Barton-on-Sea, 102 at Poole General Hospital, and 13 at other hospitals.

Infectious Diseases associated with Childbirth

Eleven cases of puerperal pyrexia were notified up to 30th September, 1968, after which the disease ceased to be notifiable.

There was no case of ophthalmia neonatorum during the year.

Nurseries and Child Minders Regulation Act, 1948

The expansion of the privately run day nursery and play-group movement continued into 1968, and at the end of the year 28 such premises were registered compared with 22 at the end of 1967. Between them they provided 473 places compared with 318 places a year earlier.

Whereas in earlier years private day nurseries were usually small groups of children looked after by a mother with one or two children of her own, many recent registrations have been for much larger numbers and of the nine premises registered in 1968 six were for 15 or more children each.

All private nurseries were run in either ordinary domestic premises or in public halls, and while it was comparatively easy to bring the accommodation to the physical standards required by the Regulations, the staffing position was far less satisfactory. There has been a tendency to think that because a woman has successfully reared one or two children of her own she is qualified and capable of looking after a large number of children, assisted by one or two friends. This is not necessarily so, and apart from exceptional cases all persons in charge of children, together with a proportion of their employed staff, should possess recognised qualifications indicating their competence and experience.

For the same reasons it has been found essential to apply a system of regular inspection to premises to ensure that all the conditions of registration are being observed.

Family Planning

The Family Planning Association held three clinic sessions per week at Gloucester Road Hospital and the local authority made a grant in respect of cases referred on medical grounds.

The pilot scheme introduced in 1966, whereby certain "problem family" mothers were offered free family planning advice by a lady doctor visiting patients in their own homes, with the approval of the family doctor, was continued during 1968. A number of the cases visited were already using some form of contraception but required further education in its use.

Patients recommended for I.U.D. or sterilisation were referred to the Royal Victoria Hospital.

Number of patients visited during 1968	..	..	120
Number of visits made	..	..	217
Number of patients recommended for I.U.D.	..	..	43
Number of patients recommended for sterilisation	..	..	1
Number of patients recommended for oral contraception	..	..	20
Number of cervical smears taken	..	..	3

Mother and Baby Homes

Financial grants were continued by the local authority to the two mother and baby homes maintained by voluntary organisations within the Borough. Two local girls were admitted to the Free Church Council Home at 11 St. Alban's Avenue compared with three in 1967. One local girl was admitted to St. Thomas' Lodge as a maternity case the same as in the previous year.

In addition, seven Bournemouth girls were provided with accommodation outside the Borough at the expense of the local authority compared with six in 1967, and although the illegitimacy rate in the Borough is regrettably high, only 2·7 per cent of such expectant mothers appealed to the local authority for financial help during 1968.

Day Nursery

The Corporation Day Nursery at 10 Wellington Road had an average daily attendance of 31 compared with 28 in 1967, and although cases of minor infectious disease occurred from time to time there was no serious illness.

Throughout the year admissions were limited to "priority" cases which, broadly speaking, meant children supported by only one parent, but in exceptional cases might include a child admitted for other medico-social reasons. Instead of the former classification into babies, tweenies and toddlers sections, family grouping was introduced and this has been very successful.

Talks continued with the General Post Office on the question of the "take-over" of the day nursery premises for extension to the adjoining sorting office, and suitable alternative premises in Lansdowne Road, have been agreed upon.

All children in the Nursery received medical and dental supervision, together with immunisations where required.

An Enquiry into Congenital Abnormalities

For some years the Ministry of Health has asked local authorities to enumerate and codify all congenital abnormalities occurring in newborn babies, and during 1968 there were 33 cases so recorded. These ranged from minor abnormalities of the hands and feet to serious defects such as heart disease, but at this early stage it is impossible to say with any certainty whether a child is of normal intelligence.

Dental Services for Mothers and Pre-School Children, 1968

Report by Mrs. M. B. Redfern, L.D.S., Principal Dental Officer

The number of pre-school children attending for treatment during the year remained substantially the same as in 1967, but the number of fillings required rose by 19%. This disturbing trend in the caries rate in children under five years of age is further shown by the inspection figures. Compared with 1967 only an additional 10% were inspected but the numbers requiring treatment increased from 185 to 272, an increase of 32%. Fortunately the number of teeth extracted showed a negligible rise, thanks to new and largely successful techniques in conserving grossly carious teeth.

Because of this rising trend in the caries rate serious consideration should be given to introducing a Third Birthday Dental Inspection which, with the help of the computer, should now be feasible. The present staff ratio would not permit treatment of largely increased numbers, but, in the absence of long term prophylactic measures, such as fluoridation of domestic water supplies, this additional preventive measure should now be taken.

Dental Officers regularly showed films and gave talks on the prevention of dental disease (particularly in babies and young children) at two of our clinics. Shortage of staff has meant that relaxation classes held at six other clinics have not had the benefit of talks on this important preventive measure at the most critical time, i.e., before the baby is born, so that mothers are fully aware of the results of incorrect feeding during the first few months of babyhood. The enthusiastic co-operation of a number of Health Visitors at mothercraft and relaxation classes and infant welfare clinics has, however, helped to emphasise the importance of correct diet in preventing caries.

The Day and Residential Nurseries were visited twice during the year. At the Day Nursery a total of 45 inspections were made and 8 children referred for treatment. At the Residential Nursery 34 inspections were made and 2 children were referred for treatment. A gratifyingly high standard of oral hygiene is found in these nurseries, thanks to the co-operation of both matrons and staffs.

Finally, I am grateful to all members of the dental and medical staff, the Health Education Officer and the Health Visitors for their unfailing help and co-operation during the year.

Dental Services for Expectant and Nursing Mothers and Children under 5 years

							<i>Children 0-4 (incl.)</i>	<i>Expectant and Nursing Mothers</i>
Attendances and Treatment								
First visits	..	..	..	..	..	..	173	38
Subsequent visits		..	..	..	..	..	408	76
Total visits	..	..	..	..	..	..	581	114
Number of additional courses of treatment other than the first course commenced during year ..							86	4
Number of fillings	..	..	..	..	..	..	532	60
Teeth filled	..	..	..	..	..	..	512	56
Teeth extracted	..	..	..	..	..	..	74	47
General anaesthetics given		..	..	..	..	..	28	7
Emergency visits by patients	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	3
Patients X-rayed	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	13
Patients treated by scaling and/or removal of stains from the teeth (prophylaxis)							46	32
Teeth otherwise conserved	..	..	..	..	..	..	142	—
Number of courses of treatment completed during the year							225	37
Patients supplied with full upper or full lower dentures (first time)								2
Patients supplied with other dentures								4
Number of dentures supplied								9
General anaesthetics administered by Dental Officers								3
Inspections								
Number of patients given first inspections during the year							1175	27
Number of patients who required treatment ..							272	27
Number of patients who were offered treatment ..							246	27
Sessions								
Number of Dental Officer sessions devoted to Maternity and Child Welfare patients								147

The Domiciliary Services provided by the Corporation

Domiciliary Midwifery Service

Six full-time midwives were directly employed by the Council and attended 151 confinements, compared with 189 in 1967.

The decline in home confinements continues, as shown by the following table :—

1961	..	..	..	595
1962	..	..	..	498
1963	..	..	..	357
1964	..	..	..	347
1965	..	..	..	281
1966	..	..	..	236
1967	..	..	..	189
1968	..	..	..	151

There is no doubt that mothers find hospital confinement less burdensome than home confinement, and in many cases it is strongly to be recommended on both medical and social grounds, but in those cases where no priority exists there is a body of opinion that considers that the mother/child/family relationship can on occasion be quite adversely affected by hospitalisation even for a short period.

Domiciliary births now represent only 5.5 per cent of total births.

During the year 731 “early discharges” from maternity hospitals were taken over by the domiciliary midwives, compared with 612 in 1967 and 736 in 1966.

Details of domiciliary confinements attended were :—

Total No. of confine- ments	Primi- para	Multi- para	NO. OF PREVIOUS PREGNANCIES											
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
151	14	137	59	37	22	16	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	

AGE GROUPS						
15-20	20-25	25-30	30-35	35-40	40-45	
13	60	39	36	2	1	

Gas and oxygen analgesia was given in 122 cases and pethidine in 84 cases.

MATERNITY CASES ATTENDED

	Number of Deliveries attended by Midwives in the area during 1968			
	Domiciliary Cases			Cases in Institu- tions
	Dr. not Booked	Dr. Booked	Totals	
(i) Midwives employed by the Authority	—	151	151	—
(ii) Midwives employed by Volun- tary Organisations :—				
(a) Under arrangements with the L.H.A. in pursuance of Section 23 of the National Health Service Act	—	—	—	—
(b) Otherwise (including Hospitals not transferred to the Minister under the National Health Service Act)	—	—	—	27
(iii) Midwives employed by Hospital Management Com- mittees or Boards of Gover- nors under the National Health Service Act	—	—	—	2531
(iv) Midwives in Private Practice (including Midwives employed in Nursing Homes)	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	—	151	151	2558

MEDICAL AID UNDER SECTION 14 (1) OF THE MIDWIVES ACT, 1951

Number of cases in which medical aid was summoned during the year under Section 14 (1) of the Midwives Act, 1951, by a Midwife :—

(a) For Domiciliary cases :—									
(i) Where the Medical Practitioner had arranged to provide the patient with maternity medical services under the National Health Service.. .. .									
									23
(ii) Others									
									—
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23
(b) For cases in Institutions									
									nil

Health Visiting

At the end of 1968 the health visiting establishment consisted of a Superintendent, Deputy Superintendent and 30 health visitors, but there were ten vacancies for qualified visitors. Two of these vacancies were temporarily filled by state registered nurses, who will be seconded for health visitor training, but the position remains serious insofar as the scheme for progressive secondment of health visitors to general practices has had to be halted. The local health authority is most anxious that its staff shall be used in the most efficient and forward-looking manner possible, but the health visitors' preoccupation with statutory routine procedures leaves little if any time for the development of new ideas and new techniques which are essential to progress.

During the year the health visitors undertook 26,522 visits and interviews, compared with 25,865 in 1967.

In spite of staffing difficulties, close liaison was maintained with the Chest Clinic by the secondment of a full-time visitor.

Liaison Arrangements

(a) with General Practitioners

During the year the number of general practitioner attachments continued at four. With the present staffing shortage, this is about the limit of achievement, although closer liaison with doctors in general practice is constantly being arranged. It is most disappointing that at a time when this closer link is frequently being sought by general practitioners, and when the results of existing attachments have amply shown their value, that the health authority should appear to be dragging its feet.

One very important result of general practitioner attachments in Bournemouth has been the increased visiting of geriatric cases in the practices covered, but on the other hand the fact that a doctor's practice often ranges over many traditional health visitor districts, travelling time tends to increase substantially and a car is essential.

(b) The Hospital Services

Liaison arrangements continued with hospitals of the Bournemouth and East Dorset Hospital Management Committee. In addition to the health visitor link with the Chest Clinic and the Geriatric Unit at Christchurch Hospital, there is a health visitor liaison officer with the Paediatric Unit at Christchurch Hospital, and a similar arrangement with the Women's V.D. Clinic at the Royal Victoria Hospital.

Infant Welfare Clinics

Two health visitors attended the majority of the 23 Infant Welfare Centre sessions held each week, discussing problems with the mothers, weighing babies where necessary and referring matters requiring further advice to the clinic doctor. The majority of clinics were attended by one of the full-time Assistant Medical Officers of Health employed by the local authority, but a number of part-time medical officers, often retired from the public health service, are called upon in emergency.

Total attendances were 45,676 in 1968 compared with 50,694 the previous year.

The help of the ladies giving voluntary service at the Clinics has been greatly appreciated, as they have carried out a wide variety of tasks, often under very trying conditions.

Mothercraft Classes

Mothercraft classes have continued both as a senior school activity, and also for expectant mothers. The eight series of classes held at Avebury and Pelhams Clinics were attended by 110 mothers.

Relaxation Classes

Classes for expectant mothers were held at Avebury, Pelhams, East Howe, Winton, Pokesdown and East Way. There were in

all, 56 courses of 10 lecture/demonstrations each, attended by 516 expectant mothers.

Fathercraft Classes

Four classes for fathers, chiefly those embarking on parenthood for the first time, were held at Avebury, at which 20 fathers attended.

Visits to the Elderly and Aged

During 1968 a total of 2,898 elderly and aged persons received 6,958 visits, and 439 of these were seen at the request of the Hospital Management Committee regarding their application to be admitted to a chronic sick bed in hospital. Admissions to geriatric units have continued to be extremely difficult, and despite all efforts by the Consultant Geriatric Physicians to establish a priority waiting list based on both medical and social needs, delays in admission have been frequent.

The two specialist geriatric health visitors concentrated their attention on the most vulnerable groups, those living alone and those awaiting admission to hospital, and these visits were frequently laborious and time consuming. Access to the old person was often difficult, particularly in those cases where mental problems were added to those of senility and frequently a decision had to be made whether in the best interests not only of the old person, but also of their neighbours compulsory removal to a hospital or an old persons' home should be considered.

In all appropriate cases additional help was provided where possible; home nursing, home help, meals on wheels, chiropody, sheet service, or the public health inspector's advice sought on sanitary problems.

Close co-operation has been maintained with the Welfare Services Department and the many statutory and voluntary organisations working among the elderly and the aged.

HEALTH VISITING

Year	Expectant Mothers		Children under 1 year of age		Children between the ages of 1 & 5		Other Cases Total Visits	Visits to TB house-holds inc. in "Other Cases"	Visits by tuber-culosis visitors	Ineffective Visits made by H.Vs.
	First	Total	First	Total	First	Total				
1952	858	1,457	1,598	8,357	11,350	6,190	—	—	—	—
1953	908	1,741	1,642	8,904	11,830	1,657	223	1,401	—	—
1954	1,100	1,991	1,592	9,080	11,460	1,869	190	1,607	—	—
1955	1,047	1,972	1,496	9,001	11,712	1,881	207	1,525	—	—
1956	1,117	2,166	1,483	8,615	12,136	2,705	279	1,297	3,986	3,986
1957	1,162	2,122	1,513	8,247	11,920	4,362	230	1,562	4,532	4,532
1958	1,156	1,963	1,645	8,007	11,349	4,494	221	1,532	4,488	4,488
1959	1,130	2,076	1,609	7,653	10,354	4,384	184	1,791	4,106	4,106
1960	1,114	2,070	1,609	6,823	8,307	5,635	124	1,877	3,590	3,590
1961	1,260	2,450	1,688	8,788	12,870	6,221	119	1,953	4,701	4,701
1962	1,132	2,136	1,861	8,674	11,242	6,081	179	2,026	4,701	4,701
1963	1,131	1,956	1,849	9,631	12,139	7,062	84	1,712	6,072	6,072
1964	1,156	1,840	1,934	8,428	10,150	6,312	40	1,361	5,981	5,981
1965	936	1,350	2,014	7,688	9,314	5,424	20	1,758	5,874	5,874
1966	888	1,296	1,910	8,375	10,568	7,203	17	1,545	6,827	6,827
1967	853	1,191	1,853	7,408	10,250	7,016	29	914	6,524	6,524

Special Services for Elderly and Handicapped Persons

(a) Laundry Service

The laundry service provided drawsheets, mackintosh sheets, air rings and covers to 298 cases compared with 253 cases in 1967 and 185 cases in 1966, mainly persons suffering from double incontinence and on the waiting list for Christchurch Hospital. These articles were delivered to the homes of the patients three times per week, and the dirty linen collected and laundered at Christchurch Hospital.

(b) Chiropody Service

The chiropody service is available to old people, disabled persons and expectant mothers who are unable to make private arrangements.

From the 1st January 1968 a charge of 2s. 6d. per attendance at the chiropody clinic was made to all patients except those in receipt of supplementary benefit from the Ministry of Social Security, who continued to receive free treatment.

A full-time chiropodist was appointed on 1st September, and four other chiropodists are employed part-time on a sessional basis.

CHIROPODY CLINIC, 1968

Number of persons treated	..	..	..	..	1,352
Number of treatments given	..	..	..	..	4,802

(c) Problem Families

The arrangements for helping problem families continued as before, and regular monthly meetings of the Family Case Committee allowed full discussion of current problems and the diversion of assistance and enquiry into the most appropriate channels.

The results of work with problem families are almost invariably disappointing to those who expect substantial improvements. Success is more often measured by the maintenance of the status quo.

HEALTH EDUCATION SERVICE

Report by C. N. Gumbley, S.R.N., R.M.N., R.N.T., B.T.A., M.I.H.E.
Health Education Officer

Due to economic restrictions, 1968 was destined to be a year of consolidation in the field of health education. Again, however,

there was a marked increase in the number of talks and filmshows presented.

Schools and local organisations demonstrated a growing interest in all aspects of health. To meet their demands, many of the Department's professional staff, accustomed to undertaking informal person-to-person health education, engaged upon more formal teaching — their enthusiastic and willing support making further expansion of the Health Education Service possible.

This Report, dealing with formal aspects of health education, refers to lectures, demonstrations and filmshows 'seen to be given'. It is not forgotten, however, that much health education is undertaken at a more informal level — by health visitors, home nurses, midwives and social workers in the homes, by dental officers and their assistants at the chairside, by public health inspectors in the offices and shops and by medical officers in their consulting rooms. Unfortunately, these informal, yet vital aspects of health education defy statistical analysis.

1. Clinics

- (a) *Health Visitors* continued to perform invaluable health education in their personal contacts and group discussions with mothers.
- (b) *Poster Displays* were staged on home safety, infant welfare, smoking and health, beach and water safety, the prevention of firework accidents and Christmas safety.
- (c) *Mothercraft and Relaxation Classes* continued throughout the year and, in April, evening courses in *Parentcraft* were initiated at Winton clinic and proved a popular attraction for expectant mothers and fathers.
- (d) *Parents' Evenings* (10) were held at Winton and Pokesdown clinics when the film "To Janet A Son?" was screened to 'full houses'.

2. Schools

More headteachers now accept the health education lectures and film programmes regularly offered to schools and certain health education projects, once received by a small minority, are now routine annual events in the majority of schools.

During 1968, special attention was directed to dental health, water safety, emergency resuscitation and road safety; courses were conducted in child care, sex education and first aid, and individual talks and filmshows were presented on smoking and health, home safety, food hygiene, nutrition and mental health.

3. Miscellaneous Groups

During August and September, circulars were sent to some 550 local groups (church groups, P.T.A.'s and professional groups) offering speakers and illustrated talks on 25 health topics. Response was good and lecture bookings extend well into 1969.

Contact was maintained with such organisations as the Women's Royal Voluntary Service, Bournemouth and East Dorset Police, British Red Cross Society, St. John Ambulance Brigade and Marriage Guidance Council, and lecture courses were arranged for School Meals Staff (food hygiene), Beach Staff (emergency resuscitation), Police Women and Cadets (infant and child care), and local departmental stores (food hygiene).

4. Dental Health Education

No major campaigns or exhibitions were staged during 1968 but dental health education was directed towards maintaining the interest aroused during the 1967 Dental Health Campaign.

Schools were again the main focus of attention and talks and filmshows were presented in 25 schools during the year. A new film, "Where There's A Will", was acquired by the Department and given twenty-two screenings.

Dental health filmshows continued to be popular in Infants' Schools and contact was established with a number of playgroup organisations in order that similar filmshows could be presented to these pre-school groups.

Talks and filmshows were also presented to expectant mothers at relaxation classes.

5. In-Service Training

- (a) Regular staff meetings continued at East Way clinic including ten lectures and tape-recorded talks and seventeen filmshows on such subjects as Child Care and Infant

Development, Sex Education, Food Hygiene, Smoking and Health, Computers, Burns Treatment and Old People's Welfare.

- (b) The establishment of a Training Centre at the Ambulance Station enabled systematic training and refresher courses for all ambulance personnel to be introduced during 1968. Four training courses, incorporating first-aid, resuscitation and the transport of patients were conducted during the year.
- (c) In-Service training, in the form of monthly filmshows and discussion groups on various aspects of Child Care and Infant Behaviour, was also instituted for Day Nursery staff during 1968.

6. Miscellaneous

In March, a special campaign — “*Spring Clean Your Medicine Cupboard*” — was conducted in conjunction with the local branch of the Pharmaceutical Society. This was aimed at encouraging the public to return old, unwanted medicines and drugs to their local pharmacists.

In April, the Department co-operated with Herrison Hospital, Dorchester, in the presentation of a mental health exhibition, “*Hospital and Community Care*”, and in June, the support of seven local mental health organisations enabled a *Mental Health Week Film Festival* to be staged.

In July, a *Home and Water Safety Poster Exhibition* was held in the Lower Gardens, Bournemouth, in conjunction with the annual exhibition of road safety posters, while December saw the distribution of some 10,000 *Home Safety Christmas Serviettes* for use at parties in clinics and schools.

7. Summary

		1968	1967	1966
Lectures, talks, demonstrations given	..	418	207	88
Films shown	.. .. .	709	595	417
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
		1127	802	505

Appreciation is expressed to the many members of the Health Department who gave their support to the work and development of the Health Education Service during 1968.

THE HOME NURSING SERVICE

The Home Nursing Service, consisting of a Superintendent, a Senior Nurse, 25 full-time and 3 half-time nurses, made 84,783 visits during 1968 compared with 79,840 visits in the previous year.

Although the total visits made have remained relatively constant over the last few years, the increasing number of elderly and aged patients (nearly 70 per cent over the age of 65 years) requiring multiple nursing treatments, has made each visit more time consuming and called for an augmented staff. The shortage of hospital beds in the area has affected the Home Nursing Service in two ways, in that patients (particularly elderly patients) have often had to be nursed at home for long periods until a bed became available, and an increasing number of patients are now being discharged home within a few days of operation and their subsequent treatment and convalescence supervised by the family doctor and the home nurse.

During 1968 there were 408 surgical discharges to the care of the Home Nursing Service.

The preparation of a patient for hospital treatment, usually for a barium enema, or operation has decreased from 318 patients in 1967 to 309 patients in 1968.

New Patients attended during 1968

In all, 3,812 patients were served during the year, of whom 2,879 were new cases, made up as follows :—

<i>Complaint</i>	<i>No. of Cases</i>
Tuberculosis	22
Respiratory system (other than T.B.)	168
Heart and Circulatory system	526
Digestive system	468
Reproductive system	87
Nervous system	133
Urinary system	110
Cancer	264
Diabetes	83
Injuries, burns, etc.	83
Senility	181
Rheumatism	152
Leg Ulcers and Skin conditions	210
Ear, Nose and Throat conditions	20
Preparation for hospital treatment	309
Miscellaneous conditions	63
	<hr/>
	2,879
	<hr/>

For some years a routine urine test has been carried out where possible by the home nurses and eight cases of previously unrecognised glycosuria were discovered among 1,255 cases tested. These patients were referred to their own doctors for further investigation.

The age distribution of all patients treated in 1968 was :—

		<i>Patients nursed</i>			
		<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
0- 4 years	..	10	2	12	0.31
5-14 years	..	20	8	28	0.73
15-24 years	..	28	53	81	2.13
25-44 years	..	69	158	227	5.96
45-64 years	..	278	551	829	21.75
65-74 years	..	322	684	1006	26.39
75- years	..	461	1168	1629	42.73
		1188	2624	3812	100.00

Sources of referral of new cases in 1968 were :

General Practitioners	..	..	..	..	..	1,789
Hospitals	..	..	..	..	..	896
Personal application	..	..	..	..	..	134
Voluntary agencies	..	..	..	..	..	6
Health Department and Chest Clinic	..	..	..	..	..	54
						<u>2,879</u>

During the year, 2,852 cases were removed from the register owing to :

Admission to hospital	..	..	..	..	..	595
Died	..	..	..	..	..	257
Satisfactory outcome of case	..	..	..	..	..	2,000
						<u>2,852</u>

The Nursing of Sick Children

Just over one per cent. of patients nursed during 1968 were below the age of 14 years, chiefly for complications of infectious disease and minor medical and surgical conditions. Home nurses attended child patients on their own districts and no special arrangements were necessary.

The Treatment of Visitors

Requests for the continuation of special treatments were received on 181 occasions, and 1,450 visits were made to visitors in hotels, boarding houses and private holiday accommodation.

Injection Therapy

During the year, 28,055 injections were given to 1,328 patients, of which 7,552 were insulin injections.

Daily injections were necessary for 236 patients, 79 patients received injections twice a day, and one patient three times a day.

Late Visits

The number of visits made between 8.0 p.m. and 8.0 a.m. increased from 173 in 1967 to 219 in 1968 and were carried out by the home nurse on whose district the request arose.

At the end of the year 960 cases remained under treatment, receiving visits as follows :

<i>Twice Daily</i>	<i>Daily</i>	<i>Alternate days</i>	<i>Twice Weekly</i>	<i>Thrice Weekly</i>	<i>Weekly</i>	<i>Fort- nightly</i>	<i>Monthly</i>
7	88	29	118	62	365	173	118

A summary of the year's work and a comparison with previous years, was as follows :

	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
Number of patients on the Register, 1st Jan.	756	766	789	844	833	893	863	933
Number of new patients attended	2658	2547	2655	2634	2558	2646	2679	2879
Total number of patients attended ..	3414	3313	3444	3478	3391	3539	3542	3812
Number remaining on the Register on 31st December	766	789	844	833	893	863	933	960
Number of Patients taken off the Register	2648	2524	2600	2645	2498	2676	2609	2852
Total number of nursing visits	78,713	75,541	75,730	78,386	76,399	78,138	79,840	84,783

The illnesses of patients were classified as follows :

	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
Tuberculosis	86	62	61	42	30	26	18	23
Pneumonia	42	43	58	42	34	29	41	37
Miscarriages, etc. ..	16	36	39	41	19	30	19	27
Surgical	494	429	395	452	370	542	507	711
Medical	2748	2705	2855	2847	2889	2857	2913	2969
Infectious diseases ..	28	38	36	54	49	55	44	45
	<u>3414</u>	<u>3313</u>	<u>3444</u>	<u>3478</u>	<u>3391</u>	<u>3539</u>	<u>3542</u>	<u>3812</u>

DOMESTIC HELP SERVICE

At the end of the year the Domestic Help Service consisted of an Organiser, two Assistant Organisers and 96 part-time domestic helps serving 1,373 cases and working over 105,000 hours.

The number of domestic helps available declined from 114 in 1967 in spite of strenuous efforts to increase the number. There are undoubtedly a number of sick and aged people who need more help than can be provided at present, but the Organisers are to be congratulated on their efforts to concentrate help where it is most needed, and the domestic helps for their selfless and devoted service in what are often extraordinarily difficult and unpleasant conditions. About 2 per cent of the domestic helps' time was spent on cases other than old age and chronic sickness and as many of these cases can be regarded as in permanent need of help, the difficulty in accepting new commitments without detriment to existing cases is obvious.

SUMMARY OF CASES HELPED

<i>Type of Case</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Hours spent</i>	<i>Percentage of Total Hours</i>	<i>Average hours per case</i>
Old age	1,133	87,324	82.95	77.1
Illness	197	15,100	14.34	76.6
Tuberculosis	8	689	0.65	86.1
Confinements	20	320	0.30	16.0
Mental Deficiency	10	737	0.70	73.7
Maternity and Child Welfare	5	1,110	1.06	222.0
TOTALS	1,373	105,280	100.0	76.7

Classification of cases served (by ages).

Under 15 years	...	..	...	5	0.4%
15-64 years	..	...	...	225	16.4%
65 years and over	...	..	...	1,143	83.2%
				<hr/> 1,373	<hr/> 100.0%

Ambulance Service

During 1968 there was a massive rise of over 10 per cent in the number of patients carried, and over 7 per cent in the mileage covered by the combined local authority Ambulance Service and the Hospital Car Service. The fact that this very substantially increased work load was accomplished without any increase in ambulance vehicles can only be explained by skilful administration of the combined service from one Control Centre together with a considerable amount of overtime working.

Clearly there is a limit to what can be done on these lines, and the reorganisation of the hospital service in the Bournemouth area, with the centralisation of specialist services has already led to difficulties for the local service which must inevitably call for both more vehicles and more men in the near future.

The staff of the service consisted of :—

- Ambulance Officer
- 4 Control Officers
- 34 Driver /Attendants
- 1 Vehicle Maintenance Assistant
- 1 Clerk
- 2 part-time Telephonists
- 1 Depot Cleaner

**TABLE SHOWING PATIENTS CARRIED AND MILEAGES
COVERED BY AMBULANCE SERVICE SINCE 1949**

Year	Local Authority		St. John Association		Hospital Car Service		Total	
	Patients	Mileage	Patients	Mileage	Patients	Mileage	Patients	Mileage
1949	7,990	82,824	1,736	30,513	7,141	89,997	16,867	203,334
1950	11,937	100,634	2,545	31,325	7,438	82,431	21,920	214,390
1951	12,335	103,192	2,973	25,401	13,132	82,467	28,440	211,060
1952	15,340	110,424	3,160	21,391	15,639	71,425	34,139	203,240
1953	18,782	127,334	2,159	13,619	17,446	73,258	38,387	214,211
1954	20,683	127,975	268	1,228	17,353	71,456	38,304	200,659
1955	23,104	142,991	163	1,131	18,241	69,740	41,508	213,862
1956	27,409	148,584	271	1,430	18,006	72,625	45,686	222,639
1957	30,736	159,511	427	1,487	17,257	70,866	48,420	231,864
1958	31,037	157,235	557	1,264	18,441	82,911	50,035	241,410
1959	35,030	170,938	572	1,777	19,494	89,526	55,096	262,241
1960	35,275	171,315	3,808	13,295	20,385	96,220	59,468	280,830
1961	36,196	173,192	4,639	15,856	21,686	109,518	62,521	298,566
1962	35,912	176,452	4,792	15,798	20,589	112,442	61,293	304,692
1963	36,266	169,053	3,484	9,917	18,902	102,075	58,652	281,045
1964	42,750	183,068	—	—	22,077	120,188	64,827	303,256
1965	43,765	183,547	—	—	17,317	95,218	61,082	278,765
1966	42,224	189,793	—	—	19,904	98,467	62,128	288,260
1967	40,172	226,266	—	—	25,316	111,884	65,488	338,150
1968	40,158	226,033	—	—	32,360	137,688	72,518	363,721

Year	<i>Average miles covered per patient carried</i>			
	<i>Local Authority</i>	<i>St. John Association</i>	<i>Hospital Car Service</i>	<i>Total all Services</i>
1949	10.36	17.57	12.60	12.05
1950	8.43	12.31	11.08	9.77
1951	8.36	8.53	6.27	7.42
1952	7.19	6.76	4.56	5.95
1953	6.78	6.30	4.19	5.58
1954	6.18	4.58	4.11	5.23
1955	6.18	6.94	3.82	5.15
1956	5.42	5.28	4.03	4.87
1957	5.19	3.48	4.11	4.79
1958	5.07	2.27	4.50	4.82
1959	4.88	3.11	4.59	4.76
1960	4.85	3.49	4.72	4.72
1961	4.78	3.42	5.05	4.78
1962	4.91	3.30	5.46	4.97
1963	4.66	2.85	5.40	4.79
1964	4.28	—	5.44	4.68
1965	4.19	—	5.50	4.56
1966	4.49	—	4.95	4.64
1967	5.63	—	4.42	5.16
1968	5.63	—	4.25	5.02

THE WORK DONE BY THE SERVICE DURING 1968 IS SHOWN IN THE FOLLOWING TABLE

Service	Vehicles (Number at 31.12.68)	Patient Carrying Journeys	Patients Carried		Abortive and Service Journeys	Total Mileages	Transport by Rail	
			Accident or Emergency	Other			No.	Rail Miles
Directly provided	Ambulances (11)	9,902	3,133	28,262	1,586	173,839	77	11,256
	Dual purpose (4)	1,791	28	8,535	595	52,194	66	7,816
Hospital Car Service		8,758	—	32,360	1,955	137,688	—	—
		20,451	3,161	69,157	4,136	363,721	143	19,072

Vaccination and Immunisation

Protection against smallpox, diphtheria, whooping cough, tetanus and poliomyelitis continued throughout the year under schemes approved by the Ministry of Health and every effort was made not only to achieve a high rate of protection during infancy and the pre-school years, but to maintain this protection to the end of school life by means of “booster” doses. There was a consistently high record of acceptance for diphtheria, tetanus and whooping cough immunisation, but protection against poliomyelitis should be increased, and there was regrettably a further decline in small-pox vaccination.

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION OF CHILDREN

The following table from the Ministry of Health shows the percentages, vaccinated in Bournemouth compared with the equivalent national figures :

	<i>Children born in 1967</i>			<i>Smallpox (children under 2)*</i>
	<i>Whooping Cough</i>	<i>Diphtheria</i>	<i>Polio- myelitis</i>	
England and Wales..	76%	78%	74%	38%
Bournemouth ..	94%	94%	79%	35%

* Includes only children who were vaccinated during 1968 and were under 2 years old at the time, and is calculated as a percentage of children born during 1967. This is considered to give a reasonable estimate of the proportion of young children being vaccinated against smallpox.

Vaccination against Smallpox

3,010 children under the age of 16 years received protection against smallpox, 700 by general practitioners and 2,310 by the local authority, mainly as revaccinations carried out in the schools. The total includes 613 infants under the age of 2 years.

Vaccination and immunisation records are now put on the computer, which automatically recalls children when their next protection is due, and virtually the whole of the child population whose parents accept vaccination and immunisation (whether carried out by the local authority or by the family doctor) is covered in this way.

The local authority also carried out measles vaccination from June 1968, and continued as a special Ministry approved Centre for yellow fever vaccination.

3,981 children were given measles vaccination, 1,621 by their general practitioners and 2,360 at the local authority clinics or schools.

Immunisation against Diphtheria

A total of 3,318 children received protection against diphtheria either as a single antigen or combined with other antigens. 1,561 were protected by general practitioners and 1,757 at local authority centres.

Details follow :

	<i>Children born in years</i>						Total
	1968	1967	1966	1965	1961/ 64	others under age 16	
A. No. of Children who completed a full course of Primary Immunisation in the Authority's Area (incl. temporary residents) during the 12 months ended 31st December, 1968	158	822	36	23	41	10	1090
B. Number of children who received a secondary (reinforcing) injection (i.e. subsequently to primary immunisation at an earlier age), during the 12 months ended 31st December, 1968	—	233	620	59	1204	112	2228

Vaccination against Poliomyelitis

During 1968, 1,381 persons completed a course of vaccination and 1,467 persons received booster doses. Of these, 1,474 were protected by general practitioners and 1,374 at local authority centres.

Details follow :

			<i>Children born in years</i>					Total
			1968	1967	1966	1965	1961/ 64 others under age 16	
Primary Vaccination	..		158	1022	99	23	78	1381
Booster Doses	..	..	—	46	127	23	1197	1467

Prevention of Illness—Care and After Care

Arrangements in force during the year included

(1) Tuberculosis

(a) The seconding of a health visitor for full-time duty at the Chest Clinic and in domiciliary visiting of tuberculous patients.

(b) Boarding out of child contacts.

(c) Assistance in rehousing tuberculous patients by recommendation to the Housing Committee. During the year 3 cases were rehoused.

(d) Provision of nursing requisites.

(e) Provision of domestic help, 8 patients receiving 689 hours service.

(f) A grant to the Bournemouth Voluntary Tuberculosis Care Committee in respect of their work in providing cash payments, extra nourishment, bedding, coal and other items for tuberculous patients and their families.

(g) Occupational therapy for domiciliary patients, 35 cases receiving 467 visits during the year.

(2) Venereal Diseases

A health visitor assists at the special clinic at the Royal Victoria Hospital.

(3) Illness generally

Provision was made at rest homes for the convalescence of patients recommended by general practitioners or hospital consultants. During the year 21 persons received recuperative holidays compared with 42 in 1967. The cost to the patient was based on income, but the majority of beneficiaries under the scheme paid little if anything. All patients who had been away in rest homes were visited on their return home by a health visitor, and almost invariably had benefited considerably in health.

Articles of sick room equipment were issued on loan as required at the request of general practitioners or hospitals. 470 issues were made during the year, those in most frequent demand being mackintosh sheets (69), bed pans (75), commodes (78), wheel chairs (73), urinals (54), bed rings (12), walking aids (51), bed rests (24).

(4) Cervical Cytology Clinic

During the year 1,157 women attended by appointment to have cervical smears taken for examination for evidence of cancer. This included 158 who attended in previous years and were recalled either to ensure that some minor disorder had been corrected or because of unsatisfactory smears on their first visit. Sixty-five women attended twice during the year 1968 for this reason.

For most of the year, two sessions were held each week one at the central clinic at Avebury the other at Pelhams Clinic, Millhams Road.

One case of cancer of the cervix was discovered and 25 other patients referred to their own doctors for further examination or investigation or because of minor disorders.

The women attending the clinics were also offered a simple test for the discovery of sugar or protein in the urine, and 13 were referred to their general medical practitioners as a result of this.

Mental Health Service

Since October 1963, Bournemouth patients requiring hospitalisation for the treatment of mental disorder have been admitted to Herrison Hospital and St. Ann's Hospital in the case of mental sickness, and to Tatchbury Mount and Coldeast Hospitals in the case of mental subnormality. There have been only very occasional departures from these general arrangements, when an admission has been made direct to a subsidiary of a major hospital or a special arrangement has been made to meet special circumstances.

Co-operation with the hospitals has been excellent, but delays in admissions of mentally subnormal patients and mentally sick patients in the elderly age group have unfortunately become frequent. These delays often cause great hardship to the patients' relatives and friends and the untiring efforts of the Consultant Psychiatrist and Hospital Superintendents to admit really urgent cases with the minimum of delay have been greatly appreciated.

Admission to Mental Hospitals, 1968

Admissions to mental hospitals arranged by mental welfare officers of the Department showed a further increase to 615, compared with 552 in 1967 and 465 in 1966. The average rate of admission during the ten year period 1959-1968 was 453, so the rise in admissions during the last year has been significant, amounting to 35 per cent over the average.

During the same period, however, there has been a large rise in the number of re-admissions to hospital, (see table) so that it would appear that virtually the whole of the increase in admissions can be accounted for by readmissions of people who have relapsed, and there is not very much evidence to suggest any real increase of mental illness within the community.

RE-ADMISSIONS TO MENTAL HOSPITALS

	Total admissions		Re-admissions		Percentage
1958	378		120		31.7%
1959	373	„	131	„	35.1%
1960	393	„	140	„	35.6%
1961	450	„	160	„	35.6%
1962	425	„	146	„	34.4%
1963	418	„	158	„	37.8%
1964	420	„	175	„	41.7%
1965	415	„	150	„	36.1%
1966	465	„	214	„	46.0%
1967	552	„	290	„	55.0%
1968	615	„	360	„	58.5%

Reference to the tables of admissions to hospital shows that nearly 71 per cent of admissions in 1968 were informal, without any form of certification, while 15 per cent were admissions for observation under Section 25 of the Mental Health Act, 1959. There was an increase in emergency admissions under Section 29 of the Mental Health Act from 49 in 1967 to 73 in 1968, which requires some explanation and appears to be largely accounted for by admissions from hospital casualty departments or police stations of patients already known to the consultant psychiatrists who would in other circumstances have given the second medical certificate.

Reference to the age groups of patients admitted to mental hospitals (see table) shows an increase of admissions throughout the age range 20–70 years, with a particularly significant increase in females of the 20–30 years age group. Here again, re-admissions account for a major part of this increase.

Re-admissions to Mental Hospitals

Reference has already been made to the effect of an increasing re-admission rate on the total number of hospital admissions in 1968, and of the 360 re-admissions

62	were	re-admitted	within	1	month	of	discharge
75	”	”	”	6	months	”	”
72	”	”	”	12	”	”	”
108	”	”	”	5	years	”	”
43	”	”	over	5	years	after	discharge

It can be argued that only those patients who relapse within a comparatively short period after discharge have any real significance as indicating an insufficiency of after-care, failure to be followed up at the out-patient clinic, or failure to continue drug therapy where prescribed. On the other hand, the figures quoted for the years 1958–68 have all been compiled on the basis of re-admission for the same condition during an unspecified period and can be considered comparable.

ADMISSIONS TO MENTAL HOSPITALS DURING LAST 10 YEARS

<i>Year</i>	<i>N.D.</i>	<i>V.</i>	<i>T.</i>	<i>Section 11</i>	<i>Section 14 etc.</i>	<i>Section 20</i>	<i>Total</i>
1959	119	28	4	3	18	201	373
1960 1.1.60— 31.10.60	125	—	—	—	10	196	331*
				<i>Mental</i>	<i>Health</i>	<i>Act</i>	} 393
	<i>Inf.</i>		<i>Sect. 60</i>	<i>Sect. 29</i>	<i>Sect. 26</i>	<i>Sect. 25</i>	
1960 1.11.60— 31.12.60	28			6	4	24	62*
1961	146		1	111	17	175	450
1962	169		4	93	4	155	425
1963	169		4	105	15	125	418
1964	225		3	41	12	139	420
1965	245		4	50	9	107	415
1966	279		9	47	9	121	465
1967	364		4	49	8	127	552
1968	436		4	73	8	94	615

* The Mental Health Act, 1959, came into operation on 1st November 1960.

ALL PATIENTS ADMITTED TO HOSPITAL DURING 1968 UNDER MENTAL HEALTH ACT

<i>Age Group</i>	<i>Males</i>					<i>Females</i>					<i>Total</i>
	<i>Inf.</i>	<i>Sect. 26</i>	<i>Sect. 25</i>	<i>Sect. 29</i>	<i>Sect. 60</i>	<i>Inf.</i>	<i>Sect. 26</i>	<i>Sect. 25</i>	<i>Sect. 29</i>	<i>Sect. 60</i>	
10-20	5	—	1	1	—	8	—	—	2	—	17 (19)
20-30	30	—	5	6	1	39	—	9	3	—	93 (66)
30-40	29	1	6	9	1	34	—	7	9	—	96 (81)
40-50	40	3	5	7	1	40	—	8	4	—	108 (94)
50-60	20	1	4	4	1	36	—	12	9	—	87 (70)
60-70	27	—	1	5	—	50	2	19	9	—	113 (96)
70-80	15	—	4	3	—	35	1	10	1	—	69 (81)
80+	12	—	—	1	—	16	—	3	—	—	32 (45)
	178	5	26	36	4	258	3	68	37	—	615 (552)

Figures in brackets indicate comparative numbers for 1967.

The Work of the Mental Welfare Officers/Social Workers

As reported in the Annual Report for 1967, the work of mental welfare officer and social worker is now combined in the same individual, giving continuity in pre-care and after-care. Each officer serves a geographical area of the Borough and people residing in that area become the officer's responsibility, and even though the patient transfers temporarily out of the area (e.g., admitted to a mental hostel) the mental welfare officer as social worker continues to visit him.

During 1968 the staff of a Head Social Worker and four mental welfare officers/social workers made 6,753 visits compared with 6,608 in 1967, and in addition attended case conferences at Herrison, St. Ann's and the Herbert Day Hospitals, together with regular visits to the Psychiatric Clinic at Gloucester Road Hospital. In this way they were able to keep in touch with their patients attending hospital through contact with the hospital psychiatrists and social workers, and to help plan the after-care arrangements for patients after their discharge from hospital.

During the year 1,166 cases (including the 615 cases admitted to hospital) were referred to the mental welfare officers/social workers, and at the year end they had an aggregate case-load of 726 cases, compared with 611 in 1967.

These officers were also personally responsible for accompanying 103 patients for admission to St. Ann's Hospital, making the arrangements with the hospital management and the ward sister and, in the case of all patients admitted to mental hospitals who had no friends or relatives willing to act for them, making arrangements for the listing and safeguarding of their property while they remained in hospital. Subsequently, when the patient was discharged, they frequently found them new lodgings, helped them in their dealings with the various social agencies, and often accompanied them to the follow-up psychiatric clinics.

Transport Arrangements

The Department has a contract arrangement with a local car hire firm to take patients to hospital for admission, but during the year 87 patients required ambulance transport which was arranged through the Ambulance Officer.

Mental Hostels

Two mental hostels, "Wallfield" and "Beaufort House", providing between them 28–30 places for female patients were open throughout the year and were generally filled to capacity. As in previous years, "Wallfield" acted as the reception hostel and thereafter tended to retain patients who had suffered from mental illness, while "Beaufort House" concentrated mainly on patients suffering from subnormality. The different roles adopted by the two hostels was reflected in their turnover of patients, as there were 29 admissions to "Wallfield" and 24 discharges, and 10 admissions to "Beaufort House" and 10 discharges.

Details of the patients in residence during 1968 were as follows:—

					"Beaufort House"	"Wallfield"
In residence on 31st December, 1967	..	..			13	12
In residence on 31st December, 1968	..	..			13	17
ADMISSIONS DURING 1968	..	..	..		10	29
Source of admission						
Hospitals	..	..	..	..	4	14
Private address	..	..	..	..	6	12
Inter Hostel	..	..	..	..	—	3
Reason for admission						
Rehabilitation	..	..	..	..	4	18
Accommodation	..	..	..	..	—	3
Inadequacy	..	..	..	..	2	3
Temporary crisis	..	..	..	..	4	5
Age on admission						
Under 20 years	..	..	..	..	3	1
20–29 years	..	..	..	..	2	6
30–39 years	..	..	..	..	—	4
40–49 years	..	..	..	..	1	2
50–59 years	..	..	..	..	1	7
60–69 years	..	..	..	..	2	6
Over 70 years	..	..	..	..	1	3

Discharges from the Hostels during 1968

In the case of both hostels, great emphasis was laid on rehabilitation and within the limitations of the small staff available at each hostel (and throughout the year the staffing position has been precarious) a surprisingly large number of patients have been returned to the community, or have found work from the sheltered environment of the hostel. In a number of cases a resident relapsed in spite of every care and attention and had to be re-admitted to hospital, but the early recognition of impending relapse and the

readiness of the hospitals to admit these cases for further treatment meant that there was seldom any disruption of the orderly life of the small hostel community and often the resident was able to return to the hostel after a comparatively short time.

Rehabilitation is a combined operation involving not only the staff of the hostel, the housemother and her assistants, but also the doctor and the social workers of the Health Department. Quite apart from occupational therapy carried out in the hostel under the supervision of the housemother, the social workers become involved in finding suitable lodgings and work for residents who are fit for discharge, and in some cases this dual problem has been solved by finding residential employment in hotels or boarding houses. In any event, the social worker has continued to visit and assess progress, and as far as possible lodgings have been found close to the hostel so that the former resident can keep in touch with the staff and their friends.

In addition some residents have become attached to local churches and have found this a great source of help and comfort.

SUMMARY OF DISCHARGES DURING 1968

					<i>"Beaufort House"</i>	<i>"Wallfield"</i>
Total discharges	..	..	..	..	10	24
To private address and employment	..			..	1	8
To private address	..	..	..	..	3	7
To general hospital	..	..	..	..	1	1
Return to hospital	..	..	..	..	1	5
To Old People's home		..	..	..	—	1
To rest home — short-term care			..	..	—	1
To residential employment	..	..	..	..	1	1
Inter-hostel	..	..	..	..	3	—
Length of stay in hostel						
Under 1 week	..	..	..	..	1	2
1-4 weeks	..	..	..	..	3	10
1-3 months	..	..	..	..	3	4
3-6 months	..	..	..	..	1	2
6-9 months	..	..	..	..	—	4
9-12 months	..	..	..	..	2	—
Over 1 year	..	..	..	..	—	2

"Leven House" Hostel

Work commenced in May 1968 on the extension and adaptation of "Leven House", Leven Avenue, to provide 25 residential places for younger, rehabilitable female patients. This former annexe to the Hume Towers private mental hospital has a long history of service to the mentally disordered from Bournemouth and district

and its continued use in this same connection should augur well for the future. The hostel should be open to receive residents in June 1969, and a reorganisation of the other hostels to receive a small number of male patients will then be undertaken.

The provision of further Hostels

The provision of further mental hostels has proved disappointingly slow, but at the time of writing (June 1969) the building of "April Close", Poole Lane, a 20-bed mixed hostel to be associated with the new Adult Training Centre at West Howe, has just begun. Approval in principle has also been agreed with the Wessex Regional Hospital Board for a hostel within the curtilage of the Herbert Day Hospital, but no fixed date has been decided.

As mentioned in previous Reports, staffing of mental hostels remains an almost insuperable problem, both as regards professional and domestic staff, but without staff a hostel cannot operate at all, and with an inadequate staff only the material needs of the residents can be met, and the highly important work of rehabilitation goes by the board.

Mental Subnormality

During the year thirteen new cases of mental subnormality were reported, four of them being children who were reported by the Education Authority as being unsuitable for education at school.

The position at the end of the year was that 403 cases of mental subnormality were on the authority's registers, as follows :

* In hospitals	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	144
Attending the Turner Training Centre and living at home	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	96
Living in local authority hostel	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12
Under Guardianship	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Living at home	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	146
Resident in private homes	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
								<hr/> 403

* The majority of cases in hospitals (approximately 87) were at Coldeast and Tatchbury Mount Hospitals.

Six persons suffering from mental subnormality were admitted to hospitals.

In addition, 14 persons were admitted to hospital and two to hostels for short periods in order to give their parents a short period of freedom from worry, or a holiday.

Two deaths were notified among mentally subnormal persons, both in hospital.

At the end of the year no cases awaited urgent hospital admission, but there were five less urgent cases on the waiting list.

Arrangements for training mentally subnormal children and adults in the community

During the year the Turner Training Centre continued to provide training and rehabilitation for 140 persons who were on the register on 31st December 1968. The majority of these were mentally subnormal, but a number of psychiatric cases, from the hostels and from the community, also attended.

During 1968 the former Civil Defence portion of the Turner Training Centre building was transferred to the Health Committee, providing not only additional workroom space, but also an opportunity to completely reorganise the Centre into two distinct sections; an Adult Section under the control of a Manager and five instructors, and a Junior Section under a Supervisor, four assistant supervisors and two trainees.

The composition of each section was as follows :

				<i>Number in attendance</i>				<i>Total</i>
				<i>Males</i>		<i>Females</i>		
				<i>Under 16</i>	<i>Over 16</i>	<i>Under 16</i>	<i>Over 16</i>	
Adult Section	..	..	—	42	—	49	91
Junior Section	..	..	29	—	20	—	49
Totals	..	..	29	42	20	49	140

Meanwhile the purchase of the land and the preliminary planning of a new Adult Training Centre on the former Elliotts' Brickworks site proceeded, and it now appears likely that the new Centre will be available in 1970, together with a 20-bed hostel about half a mile away where trainees of both sexes will be able to live.

Concurrently with the reorganisation of the Turner Training Centre, with the object of transferring the adult section to the new Adult Centre in 1970 as a going concern, the Manager made strenuous efforts to extend the industrial activities of the Centre by

visiting firms in the area and obtaining new orders for goods, and it would appear that opportunities for outwork and subcontract work in the Bournemouth-Poole-Christchurch area are better than was at one time supposed, and this augurs well for the future.

The system of weekly payments to the older trainees continued and some additional rewards were possible as income increased.

NURSING HOMES

At the end of the year 38 nursing homes were registered by the local authority, one more than in 1967. Accommodation was provided for 498 medical and surgical cases, and for 21 maternity cases.

Increasing difficulty has been experienced in registering new Homes owing to the requirements of the National Health Regulations and Town Planning and Building Regulations. The time taken to complete alterations and adaptations has often been inordinately long and while these improvements are essential to bring the nursing home to the appropriate standard it has, on occasion, been possible to allow the home to receive patients when the main work has been completed, allowing minor alterations to proceed over an agreed period.

Staffing problems have remained difficult.

Bournemouth Crematorium

Since the opening of the Crematorium in 1938, there has been a steady increase in this method of disposing of the dead, the yearly totals being :

1938	..	..	..	229
1939	..	..	..	384
1940	..	..	..	514
1941	..	..	..	557
1942	..	..	..	584
1943	..	..	..	693
1944	..	..	..	708
1945	..	..	..	742
1946	..	..	..	834
1947	..	..	..	1026
1948	..	..	..	1012
1949	..	..	..	1155
1950	..	..	..	1306
1951	..	..	..	1484
1952	..	..	..	1472
1953	..	..	..	1681
1954	..	..	..	1770
1955	..	..	..	1991
1956	..	..	..	2142
1957	..	..	..	2207
1958	..	..	..	2340
1959	..	..	..	2472
1960	..	..	..	2609
1961	..	..	..	2648
1962	..	..	..	2873
1963	..	..	..	3171
1964	..	..	..	3095
1965	..	..	..	3192
1966	..	..	..	3514
1967	..	..	..	3493
1968	..	..	..	3938

An analysis of the statistics for 1968 showed that 45 per cent. of applications for cremation came from within the Borough, while 55 per cent. were received from other areas.

The Medical Officer of Health is the Medical Referee to the Crematorium, and in an emergency has two deputies authorised by the Home Office, the Deputy Medical Officer of Health and a retired Assistant Medical Officer of Health.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948, Section 47

Action was taken under this section of the Act in three cases during the year, brief details of which are :

- Mr. E. E. H.** Aged 91 years. Living alone in insanitary conditions. On account of his age and physical disabilities unable to care for himself properly. Admitted into an Old Persons Home under a Magistrate's Order.
- Mrs. E. L. M.** Aged 69 years. Living alone in two squalid rooms in insanitary conditions and also suffering from physical disabilities. Admitted into an Old Persons Home under a Magistrate's Order.
- Miss L. R. C.** Aged 92 years. Living in insanitary conditions. Was very feeble and unable to look after herself. Admitted into an Old Persons Home under a Magistrate's Order.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACTS, 1948 - 1951 — INCIDENCE OF BLINDNESS

The registration of blind persons and the provision of welfare services for this category of disabled persons is carried out by the Welfare Services Committee, and the following information in respect of new registrations has been supplied by the Director of Welfare Services :

(i) Number of cases registered during the year in respect of which para. 7(c) of Forms B.D.8 recommends :—	Cause of Disability			
	Cataract	Glaucoma	Retrolental Fibroplasia	Others
(a) No treatment ..	9	2	—	41
(b) Treatment (Medical, Surgical or Optical)	18	17	—	32
(ii) Number of cases at (i) (b) above which on follow-up action have received treatment ..	14	16	—	31

Public Health Laboratory Service

REPORT BY Dr. G. J. G. KING, DIRECTOR OF THE BOURNEMOUTH LABORATORY

SPECIMENS RECEIVED FROM BOURNEMOUTH, 1968

Public Health Department

Bloods	10	
Faeces and urine	1,134	
Nose and throat	88	
Other human	11	
Food and shellfish	270	
Ice-cream	334	
Milk	613	
Water	1,205	
Other sanitary	287	
	<hr/>	3,952

General Practitioners

Bronchitis	4	
Faeces and urine	443	
Nose and throat	65	
Other human	107	
	<hr/>	619

Bournemouth Chest Clinic

Laryngeal swabs	2,166	
Sputa : Direct	19	
Culture	315	
Urine	59	
Bronchitis	30	
Bloods	12	
Other human	1	
	<hr/>	2,602

Royal National Hospital

Bronchitis	61	
Laryngeal swabs	616	
Pleural fluids	144	
Sputa : Direct	19	
Culture	2,131	
Faeces and urine	113	
Other human	40	
Bloods	153	
	<hr/>	3,277

Royal Victoria Hospital

Faeces and urine	16	
Phage typing	608	
Sera	27	
Other human	48	
Nose and Throat	1	
	<hr/>	700

Total

11,150

Water Supply

The greater part of the Borough is served by the Bournemouth and District Water Company, the remainder by the West Hampshire Water Company. Throughout the year, both supplies have been satisfactory, both as regards quantity and quality, and 456 samples were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory by the district public health inspectors from the mains supplies, with completely satisfactory bacteriological results.

The bulk of the water supplied to the Borough is drawn from local rivers, particularly the Avon, and there is no traceable content of fluoride in the water as supplied.

I am indebted to the General Manager of the Bournemouth and District Water Company and to the Chief Engineer of the West Hampshire Water Company for the following information :—

		Bournemouth and District Water Co.	West Hants Water Co.
(a)	Quality and quantity of water supply throughout the year.	Satisfactory.	Satisfactory.
(b)	Action taken in respect of any form of contamination	No specific action was necessary (other than sterilisation of sections of mains following repair).	
(c)	Number of dwelling houses supplied from the public water mains (i) direct to houses	49,506	6,754
	(ii) by means of stand-pipes	None	None

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

In previous Annual Reports reference has been made to the progress of the scheme for diverting all sewage from the Borough to inland treatment works and the complete elimination of sewage from the Bay. The Borough Engineer has kindly supplied me with the following additional information :—

Contract No. 2 of the Coastal Intercepting Sewer is now virtually completed, comprising $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles of 6ft. diameter tunnelled sewer.

Contract No. 3 for a further $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles of similar tunnelled sewer, costing over £1.1 millions starts in April 1969.

Design of the main pumping station near Bournemouth pier on a revised location, is again well advanced, but dates for its construction have not been finalised.

Outline approval is now being sought to the £500,000 extension of the main purification works at Holdenhurst, necessitated by the above diversion sewer scheme. A similar project will shortly be made for the sludge treatment works at Berry Hill. A further and considerable diversion of sewage flows away from sea outfalls, will follow the completion of the schemes mentioned above in about two years time.

No further schemes for the replacement of cess-pool drainage by main drainage have been put in hand, but approval is still being sought for an area near Broadway Lane.

The older sewers of the town, constructed towards the end of the last century, are showing increasingly often, signs of their age, through collapse and blockage. It is suspected that the porous nature of such old pipe lines in sandy ground, masks cases where surcharging of sewers would otherwise be most noticeable. Several lengths of old sewer have been replaced over the past few years.

Report by A. J. Mortimer Meteorological Registrar

1968 Summary

The surplus of sunshine recorded in 1967 (104.9 hrs.) was balanced in 1968 by a deficiency of almost the same amount (110.1 hours). A fairly mild Winter, a cold, disappointing Spring and a gloomy Summer and Autumn fairly describes this year. While the North of England, Scotland and Ireland basked in one of the finest summers since records were first taken, meteorological history for sunlessness in some months was made in the South, as will be seen from the more detailed description below.

JANUARY passed without any exceptionally severe weather in Bournemouth, although heavy snowfalls were widespread elsewhere. Absence of fog was another point on the right side. FEBRUARY was cold, and at first wet, although again, what fell as rain here, occurred as heavy snow elsewhere. On 22nd February commenced a period of nineteen days without rain, and the month closed crisp, sunny and frosty. Above average sunshine, little strong wind and less than half the usual amount of rain, all added up to a good MARCH. The first two weeks of APRIL were sunny and cold but the month closed mild, giving us a rather remarkable range between the highest and lowest temperatures of 35°F (highest 63°, lowest 28°). MAY was disappointing, cool and wet, with a mean temperature three degrees below normal. An unsettled JUNE with wet spells alternating with short fine spells culminated in a surge of warm air at the end of the month giving us the highest June temperature of 75°. This sudden influx of warm air gave JULY its highest temperature on the 1st of the month — and the highest temperature of the year (82°). During the night of 30th June to 1st July, slightly thundery rain occurred, and with it a heavy deposit of dust, pale pink in colour, which coated cars, walls and fences. This phenomenon occurred over the whole of Southern England and up into the Midlands, the most likely explanation being that it was drawn with the rush of warm air from North Africa. In AUGUST commenced the gloomy period of the year, the month achieving the distinction of being the second most sunless August since records were first taken in 1900. SEPTEMBER was in all respects average, but OCTOBER was the most sunless

of the century, being seven hours below the previous lowest record for this month. Oddly enough it was also the mildest October since records were kept, this no doubt being due to the blanketing effect of heavy cloud layers preventing heat loss by radiation. A welcome return to normality occurred in NOVEMBER although sunshine was still somewhat below normal and DECEMBER opened with a period of twelve days with only 42 minutes sunshine, indeed by Christmas Day only 20 hours had been recorded. The last six days of the month, however, provided more sunshine than the previous 25 had done and the total was only some nine hours below normal.

SUMMARY, 1968

Highest temperature recorded	..	82° on 1st July
Lowest temperature recorded ..	..	23° on 10th Jan. and 15th Dec.
Greatest fall of rain in one day	..	1.22 inches on 27th June
Total rainfall .. .. .	..	31.71 inches (average 31.21 inches)
Total sunshine .. .. .	..	1615.9 hours (average 1726 hours)
Number of days with sunshine	..	293
Number of days with rain ..	..	147
Mean temperature .. .. .	..	50.2° (average 50.9°)

BOURNEMOUTH CLIMATOLOGICAL STATION

Latitude 50° 44'N. Longitude 1° 53'W. Height above Mean Sea Level 130 ft.

TABLES OF TEMPERATURE, SUNSHINE AND RAINFALL

1. TEMPERATURE (Degrees Fahrenheit)

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apl.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Average	40.1	40.5	44.0	48.6	53.8	59.4	62.4	62.4	58.5	52.2	46.0	42.3
1968.. ..	41.3	37.3	44.6	46.4	50.8	59.1	60.1	61.2	58.3	56.7	46.3	39.9
Absolute Maximum ..	52	47	59	63	71	75	82	77	70	66	57	53
Date	19th	12th	28th	21st	29th	30th	1st	24th	9th	6th	1st	20/21/22
Absolute Minimum ..	23	24	29	28	37	45	45	49	46	44	30	23
Date	10th	4th	1st	9th	21st	10th	4th	19th	5/18	14th	9th	15th
Mean Range	9.7	10.7	11.6	13.6	13.6	12.9	13.5	12.0	11.0	8.2	7.9	8.5
Humidity %	90.1	85.9	81.1	79.7	78.5	76.0	77.4	83.7	85.6	90.6	86.7	90.3

Mean Temperature for 1968 — 50.2 Average (Air Ministry) — 50.9

2. SUNSHINE (Hours)

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Average	65	82	133	185	218	230	213	206	150	116	71	57
1968.. ..	50.7	85.2	170.9	194.9	210.8	207.2	224.5	145.0	154.2	65.3	59.1	48.1
Daily Average (1968) ..	1.64	2.94	5.51	6.50	6.80	6.91	7.24	4.70	5.10	2.12	1.97	1.55
Highest amount in one day	6.4	9.8	11.6	12.1	14.6	14.1	13.5	13.7	12.1	8.7	8.6	7.2
Date	7th	27th	26th	6/14	31st	10th	3/5	18th	2nd	14th	3rd	28th
Days with sunshine ..	17	26	28	30	29	28	29	25	27	21	16	17

Total for 1968 — 1615.9

Average (Air Ministry) — 1726

3. RAINFALL (Inches)

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Average	3.56	2.28	2.06	2.00	1.90	1.56	2.22	2.47	2.50	3.46	3.74	3.46
1968.. ..	2.64	2.49	1.02	2.43	2.43	3.45	2.09	1.37	4.70	3.93	1.57	3.59
Daily Average .. ..	.085	.086	.033	.081	.078	.115	.067	.044	.157	.127	.052	.116
Greatest fall in one day ..	1.19	0.73	0.18	0.45	0.82	1.22	0.73	0.37	0.82	0.83	0.43	0.77
Date	8th	13th	20th	17th	24th	27th	10th	16th	15th	11th	1st	16th
No. of days with rain ..	16	12	11	12	12	13	7	10	16	16	10	12

Total for 1968 — 31.71

Average (Air Ministry) — 31.21

Environmental Hygiene

Report by G. A. Morgan, B.E.M., M.R.S.H., Chief Public Health Inspector

The following report on the work of the Environmental Health Section will show that 1968 was a year of positive progress during which the major portion of the energies of the staff was again directed towards food control and maintaining standards in houses in multiple occupation and in offices and shops.

The complaints received in the office followed the normal trend in that most related to defects in dwellinghouses. There is some indication, however, that the public is becoming more aware of the need for control of industrial noise and industrial smoke and very many more of this type of complaint are being received than was the case a few years ago. To meet this new situation steps were taken during the year to give the Public Health Inspectors every opportunity to improve their technical knowledge in the field of noise control and I am specially indebted to my Deputy, Mr. Hutt, for his assistance both in this field and in that of atmospheric pollution.

At the beginning of the financial year the non technical staff of the Department, previously employed in two separate sections, was placed under the immediate direction of the Rodent Officer to work as one section dealing with pest control in all its aspects and all other duties normally undertaken by non technical staff. The re-organised section which was provided with additional transport has carried out substantially more work in the eight months since its creation, although it was possible to reduce the staff by one. In addition, the greater mobility of the men has made it possible to utilize more modern equipment to carry out many of the duties more quickly and efficaciously.

The Department was short of the services of one Public Health Inspector for four months of the year but otherwise a full staff was maintained. These settled conditions contributed substantially to the smooth working of the section during the year.

In concluding this introduction of the report covering the work of the section for the first full year since my appointment as Chief Public Health Inspector, I should like to express my appreciation of the work of the staff, both inspectorial and clerical, and thank them for the support they have so willingly given me.

Inspection and Visits

Water

To obtain samples of water for chemical and bacteriological examination	443
To obtain samples of water for chemical and bacteriological examination at Swimming Baths and Paddling Pools ..	350

Food Supply

Hotel and Boarding House Kitchens	1,340
Cafes and Restaurants	499
Factory Canteens	19
School Feeding Centres	35
Bakehouses	76
Food Preparation Premises	114
Shops re sale of food	1,439
Stalls and delivery vehicles	139
Dairies and milkshops for milk samples	699
Shops for other samples of food and drugs	398
Dairies and milk distribution premises	55
Pasteurising plants	60
Premises used for the manufacture of ice cream	80
Premises used for the storage and sale of ice cream	636
Meat markets and cold stores	86

Atmospheric Pollution

Smoke observations	281
Visits to premises	247

Housing Conditions

Primary inspections of dwellinghouses (under Public Health Act, 1936 and Housing Act, 1957, etc.)	557
Subsequent inspections of dwellinghouses	1,726
Houses in multiple occupation (Housing Acts, 1957, 1961 and 1964)	1,619
Overcrowding	37
Applications for certificates of disrepair, etc. (Rent Act, 1957)	6
Caravan sites and individual caravans	74

Occupational Conditions

Factories	406
Homes of Outworkers	8
Shops re Shops Act, 1950, Young Persons (Employment) Act	313
Young Persons (Employment) Act, etc.	1
Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963	1,063

Infectious Diseases

Primary visits after notification	84
Subsequent visits and visits to contacts	639

General Sanitary Conditions

Hairdressing establishments	..	..	..	..	..	..	133
Holiday accommodation	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
Noise Nuisances	..	..	..	..	..	..	304
Nuisances other than the above	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,216
Nursing homes, day nurseries, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	..	76
Offensive trades	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Pet Shops	..	..	..	..	..	..	39
Piggeries and swill-boiling plants	..	..	..	..	..	..	54
Places of Entertainment	..	..	..	..	..	..	50
Premises for the examination of drains	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,221
Private Sanitary Inspections	..	..	..	..	..	..	36
Refuse accommodation	..	..	..	..	..	..	440
Sale of Poisons	..	..	..	..	..	..	42
Swimming Baths	..	..	..	..	..	..	138
Verminous premises	..	..	..	..	..	..	113
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,778

Food Supply

This year, as in 1967, there was a 12% increase in the number of food premises inspected. The value of this routine work is illustrated by a 30% reduction in the number of verbal and informal notices, drawing attention to contraventions of the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960.

It will be readily appreciated that, in a town such as Bournemouth, the service of safe clean food of good quality is essential to maintain satisfactory public health standards and avoid outbreaks of food borne illness which may damage the Borough's reputation as a holiday centre.

The provision of suitably equipped and maintained premises is not in itself sufficient however. The practice of clean food handling by operatives in the trade is equally, perhaps even more, important. It is therefore pleasing to report that efforts to encourage organisations and traders to ensure their staffs are properly trained in food hygiene have achieved some positive results during the year. Courses of lectures have been conducted at the Bournemouth Municipal College with the co-operation of the Poole inspectorate and similar courses arranged for several departmental stores in the town and for the Licensed Trade. It is hoped to substantially increase such work of Health Education and District Inspectors are receiving training to enable them to fully participate in this project.

Meat Inspection

The District Inspector supervised the treatment by refrigeration of four carcasses of beef deposited at Bournemouth Cold Stores and affected by the parasitic condition of *cysticercus bovis*. There is once more a substantial reduction in affected carcasses which confirms the view expressed in the report for 1967 that the number of cattle infested by the parasite may be reducing.

The importing of food in sealed containers has substantially increased the work of meat inspection in the Town. Meat is brought into the country and containers are opened for the first time at the delivery point; this has the effect of imposing upon Local Authorities the duty for inspection previously performed by Port Health Authorities. Amounts arriving at local meat wholesale depots vary between 20 tons and 30 tons each week.

Milk Supplies

314 retailers were licensed to sell pre-packed milk at the end of 1967 and during the year an additional 52 traders were licensed to sell designated milk as follows :—

Pasteurised	..	..	..	..	..	38
Sterilised	..	..	..	..	..	14
Ultra Heat Treated	..	..	..	..	..	20

There are no producer-retailers in the Borough and the special designation "Untreated" is not in use. The number of licensed retailers grows annually and reflects a modern trend to sell milk in small quantities from many retail outlets. Although this system of distribution would appear to have its disadvantages, in practice it is found that traders usually dispose of their daily quota of milk containers early in the day and there has been no case of unsatisfactory milk as a result of over storage or poor storage at small retail selling points.

115 routine inspections were made to the pasteurisation plants in the Borough and during the year 602 samples of milk, including 204 delivered to schools, were sent to the Public Health Laboratory for bacteriological examination. 16 samples failed the Methylene Blue Test and were the subject of investigation by the public health inspectorate. 3 samples failed the Phosphatase Test due, it was subsequently found, to a minor fault in the pasteurisation plant which was immediately corrected.

Ice Cream

During the year a complete survey of premises selling ice cream was carried out and this revealed that the total of businesses registered for the sale of this product is 566 which includes 29 premises registered in 1968. Restaurants and hotels selling ice cream as part of a meal do not require to be registered and often serve ice cream from large cans. Sampling in such premises is therefore kept at a high level to ensure a high standard of handling and service. It is probably true to say that ice cream manufacturers maintain an extremely high standard of food production but the nature of the food is such that manufacturers' precautions can be largely wasted if handling at the retail outlet is not of a similar impeccable standard. The sampling programme and routine inspection accompanied by sound training by employers are essentials if the public are to continue to purchase ice cream with confidence.

The chart hereunder sets out the results of the sampling programme for 1968.

Number of Samples taken — 331

	Grades I and II	Grade III	Grade IV
No. of samples of pre-packed ice-cream placed in Grade	181	8	4
No. of samples of loose or soft ice-cream placed in Grade	125	7	6
TOTAL	306	15	10
Percentage of samples placed in Grade	92%	5%	3%

Prepared Foods

The total number of premises in the Borough registered for the manufacture of meat and fish products is 185, an additional 7 premises being registered during the year. Such premises are regularly visited to ensure that the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960, are fully complied with. During the year, 114 samples of meat and fish products were examined by the Public Health Laboratory and all were found to be satisfactory.

Other Foods

66 samples of foods other than meat or fish were also examined by the Public Health Laboratory as a check on bacteriological cleanliness.

Foodstuffs Condemned

The following amounts of food were condemned during the year by the Public Health Inspectors as a result of voluntary surrender by the traders concerned.

<i>Description</i>	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Cwts.</i>	<i>Qtrs.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>
Fish	1	3	2	25
Meat	3	11	0	6
Tinned Foods	5	15	3	7
Other Foods	15	6	3	25
	<u>25</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>7</u>

This figure is substantially higher than that of 1967 when approximately $12\frac{1}{2}$ tons of food was condemned. The increase is brought about largely by the condemnation and surrender of 10 tons of potatoes imported from Majorca which were affected by white mould.

Adulteration of Food and Drugs

(a) Milk

The Department carries out the checking on the composition of milk sold in the town using the Gerber method. Just over 400 samples of milk were tested by this method in 1968 and in all cases the milk was found to conform with the legal standard. This laboratory work is carried out by the District Inspectors and makes it possible to maintain a high level of sampling at a comparatively low cost. If this work could not be carried out locally it would be necessary to transport samples to the Public Analyst at Southampton, a not inexpensive operation.

Milk Samples subjected to Gerber Test

"Pasteurised" Milk	231
"Channel Islands" Milk	144
"Homogenised" Milk	25
"Sterilised" Milk	5
"Ultra Heat Treated" Milk	1
	<u>406</u>

(b) Other Food and Drugs

170 samples of food and drugs were submitted to the Public Analyst who reported as follows :—

	FORMAL SAMPLES		INFORMAL SAMPLES		<i>Total Samples</i>
	<i>Found to be genuine</i>	<i>Found to be adulterated or unsatisfactory</i>	<i>Found to be genuine</i>	<i>Found to be adulterated or unsatisfactory</i>	
FOOD	1	1	140	5	147
DRUGS	—	—	23	—	23
TOTAL	1	1	163	5	170

Six samples were reported as unsatisfactory and were dealt with as follows :—

Formal Samples			
<i>Ref. No.</i>	<i>Sample</i>	<i>Nature of adulteration or offence</i>	<i>Action taken</i>
655	Butter Fudge	Deficient of Butter Fat	Severe written warning to Manufacturer.
Informal Samples			
11	Butter Fudge	Deficient of Butter Fat	Formal sample taken.
101	Lemon Curd	Deficient of Lemon Oil	Manufacturer warned.
179	Crystallised Fruit	Wrongly described.	Warning given to retailer.
185	Dates	Affected by mould	Retailer warned. Stock withdrawn from sale.
175	Steak Pie	Wrongly described	Warning given to retailer.

Pesticidal Residues

24 samples of food were submitted to the Public Analyst for pesticidal residues as part of a national research programme, sponsored by the County Councils' Association and the Association of Municipal Corporations.

Atmospheric Pollution

A substantial increase in the number of smoke observations taken during the year was recorded as compared with 1967; 281 observations were made in connection with emissions from boiler plant at industrial and commercial premises. Two contraventions of the Dark Smoke (Permitted Periods) Regulations were noted and taken up with the managements immediately. Formal action was not necessary.

Two statutory notices were served during the year for offences under Section 16 relating to grit emission but in both cases the problem was resolved when the firms ceased to operate from the premises in question.

In connection with chimney heights 27 plans of new buildings were examined. Numerous other plans were also checked for the possibility of nuisance arising from flue emissions not covered by Section 10.

In common with many other local authorities, the various exhausts associated with launderettes were of particular concern to the department including the positioning of bifurcated flue outlets.

The Public Health Department continued to co-operate with the Warren Spring Laboratory in taking daily readings of smoke and sulphur dioxide emission. Standard volumetric instruments are utilised at three sites in the town, chosen to record atmospheric conditions in differing types of locality.

Housing

During the year 8 dwellings were represented to the Health Committee as being unfit for human habitation. Subsequently, Demolition Orders were made affecting 5 houses whilst 3 properties were made the subjects of Closing Orders.

Demolition and Closure

Number of Demolition Orders made (Housing Act, 1957, Section 17)	5
Number of Closing Orders made (Housing Act, 1957, Section 17)	3
Number of Closing Orders made (Housing Act, 1957, Section 18)	—
Number of cases where an undertaking not to use for human habitation was accepted	—
Number of cases where an undertaking to repair was accepted	—

Certificates of Disrepair

Inspections made in connection with applications for issue or revocation of certificates	6
--	---

Land Charges Enquiries

A total of 5,597 enquiries concerning various properties received attention during 1968.

Houses in Multiple Occupation

The bulk of the Section's work in the Housing field was once more concentrated upon houses in multiple occupation and, as the following figures indicate, substantial progress was achieved.

The number of inspections made, including re-visits, showed a 23% increase over the figures for 1967 and, whilst the number of newly-discovered houses dropped a little, there was an increase of 25% in the number brought up to the standard laid down by the Council.

At the present time the existence of houses in multiple lettings comes to the notice of the Department in many ways. Inspectors discover the greater proportion in the course of their day to day work but officers in the Planning Department, this Department's Health Visitors and our colleagues in the Social Services Departments are all aware of the Council's wish to deal with such properties and have been very helpful.

(a) Work carried out

Number of inspections made (including re-visits)	1,619
Number of Houses in Multiple Occupation inspected	82
Number of Lettings inspected	525
Number of Informal Notices served	81
Number of cases in which Formal Action was taken	14

(b) **Formal Action Taken**
Housing Act, 1961

Notices requiring provision of satisfactory Means of	
Escape in case of Fire (Section 16)	9
Directions given, varied or revoked (Section 19)	2
Management Orders made (Section 12)	1
Notices requiring execution of works to make premises	
satisfactory (Section 15)	2

(c) **Results Achieved**

Number of premises found to be satisfactory	9
Number of premises rendered satisfactory	105
Number of premises where use for multiple occupation was	
discontinued	16
Number of premises improved	83

Improvements Effected

Satisfactory Means of Escape in case of Fire provided ..	96
Overcrowding in Lettings abated	19
Natural and/or Artificial Lighting improved	7
Means of ventilation improved	9
Personal Washing Facilities provided or improved	
(a) in Lettings	37
(b) by Installation of additional bathrooms or showers	5
(c) by Reduction of Numbers using them	3
Facilities for storage, preparation or cooking of food	
improved	9
Space heating improved	3

Repairs, etc. carried out

Number of premises in which minor repairs and/or re-	
decoration were carried out	99
Number of premises in which major repairs or alterations	
were carried out	9
Other defects of Management remedied	14
Additional water-closet provided	2
Underground rooms made to comply with Regulations ..	2

Caravan Dwellings

No new sites were established and no sites closed during the year, but one operator was allowed to increase the number of caravans permitted on his site from 46 to 61.

Licensed accommodation for 366 residential and 409 holiday caravans now exists in the Borough.

74 inspections were made to ensure the maintenance of satisfactory conditions at the 12 sites established in the Borough.

Occupational Conditions

Factories

The following tables include the prescribed particulars on the administration of the Factories Act, 1961 :—

Factories Act, 1961. Part I — Inspections.

<i>Premises</i> (1)	<i>Number on Register</i> (2)	<i>Number of</i>		
		<i>Inspec- tions</i> (3)	<i>Written notices</i> (4)	<i>Occupiers prosecuted</i> (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	105	7	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	667	399	25	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	772	406	25	—

Cases in which defects were found

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found				No. of cases in which prosecu- tions were insti- tuted (6)
	Found (2)	Reme- died (3)	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspctr. (4)	By H.M. Inspctr. (5)	
Want of cleanliness (S.1) ..	—	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2)	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)..	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	1	1	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	22	15	—	3	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	2	2	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relat- ing to Outwork)	19	13	2	—	—
TOTALS	44	31	2	3	—

Outwork (Sections 133 and 134)

Nature of Work (1)	Section 133			Section 134		
	No. of out-workers in August list required by Section 133 (1) (c) (2)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council (3)	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists (4)	No. of instances of work in un-wholesome premises (5)	Notices served (6)	Prosecutions (7)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Wearing apparel (making, etc.)	4	—	—	—	—	—
Curtains and furniture hangings	9	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL ..	13	—	—	—	—	—

Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963

105 new registrations were received during the year and at the 31st December there were 2,553 premises on the register as follows:-

Offices	949
Retail Shops	1,409
Wholesale Shops and Warehouses	59
Catering Establishments open to public, Canteens	135
Fuel Storage Depots	1

1063 visits to registered premises were made in the year and the figures hereunder will indicate that substantial measures to improve working conditions have been carried out.

Means of Heating provided	11
Thermometers provided	47
Ventilation improved	2
Lighting improved	11

Sanitary Accommodation

New water-closets provided	11
Intervening ventilated space provided	6
Cleansing carried out	18
Other works done	43

Washing Facilities

New wash-hand basins provided	30
Hot water provided	47
Cold water provided	30
Drinking water provided	4
Drinking vessels provided	3
First-aid Boxes provided	75
Meal rooms provided	2
Abstracts posted	97
Other contraventions remedied	173

Accidents

There were 88 accidents reported, none of which was fatal and which may be classified as follows :—

No. of accidents affecting men	44
No. of accidents affecting women	40
No. of accidents affecting boys	1
No. of accidents affecting girls	3
No. of accidents occurring in offices	5
No. of accidents occurring in Retail Shops	52
No. of accidents in Wholesale Shops	16
No. of accidents in Catering Establishments	13
No. of accidents in Canteens	2
No. of accidents involving Machinery	3
No. of accidents involving Hand Tools	4

No. of accidents as a result of falls	..	..	31
No. of accidents as a result of collision	..	..	16
No. of accidents involving the handling of goods			16
No. of accidents involving vehicles	..	..	8
No. of accidents involving falling objects..	..	..	5
Miscellaneous	..	..	5

Shops Acts

313 visits were made by the Public Health Inspectors to premises to ensure compliance with the provisions of the Shops Acts and Young Persons Employment Act. 4 contraventions were detected and remedied following informal action, as were 6 other contraventions noted in late 1967.

During the year the Council made an Order permitting shops to open from 8.0 a.m. to 7.0 p.m. on 18 Sundays during the summer season for the sale of :—

- (a) any article required for the purpose of bathing or fishing;
- (b) photographic requisites;
- (c) toys, souvenirs and fancy goods;
- (d) books, stationery, photographs, reproductions and post-cards.

A further Order was made by the Council, under Section 40 of the Shops Act, 1950, which suspended the obligation imposed upon shop-keepers to close on the weekly half-holiday for the months of June, July, August and September.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

723 visits were made in connection with notified cases of infectious disease and to contacts of such cases. Disinfections were carried out by the Public Health Inspectors' assistants as follows :—

				<i>No. of rooms</i>
(a) After notifiable disease	..	..	..	12
(b) After non-notifiable disease	..	..	..	14
(c) After Tuberculosis	..	..	..	4

General Environmental Conditions

Drainage

The number of choked drains cleared by the Inspectors' assistants increased by 98 over the figure for 1967 to reach a total of 219. Drain clearance is a useful service to the ratepayers of the Town and the increase in this type of work is in no small part due to the reorganisation of this section of the Department.

The additional transport made available from May 1968 not only brought greater mobility within the section but enabled the operators to carry more equipment, thereby increasing the possibilities of successful drain clearance.

The table sets out the drainage work carried out during the course of the year.

No. of Visits in connection with defective and choked drains	1,099
No. of choked drains found and cleared	219
No. of defective drains repaired	41
No. of Visits in connection with Private Sanitary Surveys	36
No. of Private Sanitary Surveys carried out	14
Total of fees received for Private Sanitary Surveys	£65. 2. 0d.

Refuse Storage Accommodation

179 visits were made to premises in connection with the storage of refuse. 14 new dustbins were provided following informal action by the Department.

Nuisances

The Department received 836 complaints of nuisance in 1968 an increase of 25% on the number received in 1967. 482 related to defects in houses whilst the remainder included complaints regarding noise, pest infestations, refuse accumulations and various other matters.

Nuisances arising from Housing Defects

Number of defects found in houses	512
Number of verbal notices given	35
Number of verbal notices complied with	27
Number of written informal notices served	151
Number of written informal notices complied with	164
Number of formal notices served	35
Number of formal notices complied with	45
Total defects remedied	414

Other Nuisances

Number of other nuisances found	18
Number of written informal notices given ..	18
Number of written informal notices complied with	25
Number of formal notices served	1
Number of formal notices complied with.. ..	2

Defects Remedied

Water-closets repaired	26
Eaves gutters repaired	51
Rainwater or waste-pipes repaired	43
Roofs repaired	41
Dampness remedied	51
Walls repaired	40
Floors repaired	31
Windows repaired	68
Other repairs executed	181
Accumulations removed	33

Insect Pests

Infestations of cockroaches and wasps remain the major insect pest problems in the Town.

The additional transport available in the Department has substantially improved the efficiency of the treatment available to eliminate such infestations. A wider range of insecticides is carried to meet every contingency and heavier dispensing equipment is more readily available to reduce the time spent on disinfestation.

During the year, 72 wasps' nests were destroyed, considerably less than during 1967 when 169 nests were dealt with. A fixed charge of 10/- is made for the destruction of a wasps' nest.

Rodent Control

The work of rodent control again followed two main lines. 2108 visits made to eradicate rats following complaint showed an increase of 8% on last year's figure. The Department is indebted to the general public for their co-operation in this field; invariably notification is received when the first rat is seen and it is impossible to overstress the importance of early notification if complete eradication is to be quickly completed.

The number of premises surveyed rose to 3,833, an increase of 26% on the number for 1967. This work is designed to prevent rats increasing in number to a serious degree. The increased number of visits is therefore welcomed.

Treatment to eradicate rats in dwellinghouses is carried out free, whilst a charge is made when business premises are involved. A sum of £157 was derived from this source during 1968.

Sale of Pets and Pet Meats

24 annual licences to conduct pet shops were granted to comply with the requirements of the Pet Animals Act, 1951. The District Inspectorate made 39 visits during the year to ensure that legal standards were maintained.

53 samples of raw pet meat were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for bacteriological examination.

Public Swimming Baths

There are three public swimming baths in the town; two are Council owned, the Pier Approach and Stokewood Road, the other, Linden Hall, being privately owned. The waters of all three are treated by the continuous filtration and chlorination method and very frequently taken samples reveal consistently good results upon bacteriological examination.

138 samples of water were taken from the baths during the year, for some months of which Stokewood Road Baths was closed for re-construction.

Private Swimming Baths and Paddling Pools

The number of swimming baths at hotels and schools has doubled during the last five years and continues to increase. There are now 10 baths owned by hotels whilst 8 schools and 1 youth organisation have similar facilities. 388 samples of water were taken from private and school swimming baths, giving generally very satisfactory results. An occasional poor result does not necessarily mean that the water is dangerous to bathers.

Unsatisfactory results are immediately followed up by the Inspectors, however, and the sampling programme is thereby a means to ensure good maintenance at all times and the speedy correction of unsatisfactory or potentially dangerous conditions.

Paddling pools are also included in the sampling programme and 27 samples were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory during the year.

Hairdressing Establishments

At the end of the year 256 hairdressers were registered to conduct their businesses at premises they occupied whilst a further 47 registrations applied to hairdressers who visit their Clients.

133 inspections of hairdressers' premises were carried out during the year and no serious contraventions of the byelaws were detected.

Sale of Poisons

There are 189 traders, mostly ironmongers and grocers registered under the Pharmacy and Poisons Act, 1933, for the retail sale of poisons scheduled in Part II of the Poisons List. Inspectors enforce this legislation during visits to deal principally with the provisions of the Shops Act. It can be expected that the number of persons registered may be lower in 1969 when the registration fee is to be increased from 5/- to 15/- per year.

Public Conveniences

During the course of the year, two new public conveniences were constructed on the site of an old convenience in Glen Fern Car Park providing modern facilities for both ladies and gentlemen. Prior to the opening of the new facilities, the Department's mobile conveniences provided temporary accommodation and were extremely useful. Once again it can be reported that the public co-operated and used these mobile caravans with consideration.

With over 150 conveniences under the control of the Health Department involving the employment of a Superintendent and a staff of between 65 and 70, Bournemouth must be considered well served in this respect. In one or two outlying areas of the town, there would appear to be a need for additional conveniences and for some years the Council has been seeking suitable sites without success. The provision of additional facilities where need would appear to be indicated remains high on the list of the Health Committee's priorities and officers have been instructed to bring to the notice of the Committee any possible sites which may come into the market.

The receipts from public conveniences under Health Department control during 1968 were as follows :—

<i>Source</i>	<i>Amount</i>		
	£	s.	d.
Coin locks	14,741	12	1
Wash and brush up rooms	408	7	11
Haircream dispensers	4	1	0

(The last amount is a percentage of the total receipts, the balance being paid to the firm operating the machines).

Legal Proceedings

The following legal proceedings were taken in 1968.

<i>Proceedings under</i>	<i>For</i>	<i>Result</i>
Section 2, Food and Drugs Act, 1955.	Selling a packet of sausages not of the nature, substance and quality de- manded.	Fine of £10. Costs £5. 5. 0d.
Section 2, Food and Drugs Act, 1955.	Selling meat loaf in a mouldy condition.	Case dismissed.
Food Hygiene (Markets, Stalls and Delivery Vehicles) Regulations, 1966.	Offences in connec- tion with a mobile food stall.	Fine of £24. Costs £10. 10. 0d.
Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960.	Greengrocers shop not kept in satis- factory condition.	Fines of £135.
Section 2, Food and Drugs Act, 1955.	Selling a packet of biscuits containing a foreign substance.	Fine of £50. Costs £7. 7. 0d.



COUNTY BOROUGH OF BOURNEMOUTH

EDUCATION COMMITTEE

Annual Report

of the

Principal
School Medical Officer

Year 1968

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE EDUCATION COMMITTEE

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have pleasure in submitting my fifteenth Annual Report as Principal School Medical Officer to the Education Committee, the sixty-first in a series dealing with the health of the children attending your schools.

The excellent standard of physical well-being noted in previous reports has been more than maintained in the great majority of cases, but the same problems remain, an increase in dental caries, an increase in the number of emotionally disturbed children and the chronic difficulty in securing the best interests of the handicapped child.

It seems ironical that the first two problems are largely the product of our affluent, though frequently irresponsible society, while the efforts of the local authority to provide the most suitable and rewarding educational provision for handicapped children are too often frustrated by parental apathy and objection.

My thanks are due to all members of the School Health Service and to the Headteachers of your schools for their willing co-operation.

I am,

Yours faithfully,

WILLIAM FIELDING.

SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE STAFF

(As at 31st December, 1968).

Principal School Medical Officer :

WILLIAM FIELDING, B.SC., M.D., Ch.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Deputy Principal School Medical Officer :

JOHN G. MEADOWS, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

School Medical Officers :

PAULINE K. KEATING, L.R.C.S.(I), L.R.C.P.(I), L.M., D.C.H. (SENIOR)

J. J. PHILLIPS, M.B., Ch.B.

ANNETTE S. RAIKES, L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S.

Principal School Dental Officer :

MRS. M. B. REDFERN, L.D.S.

School Dental Officers :

F. E. LOCKWOOD, B.D.S.

R. E. EYLES, L.D.S., R.C.S.

Dental Surgery Assistants :

MISS H. ALLEN, MRS. J. B. BULLEN, MRS. C. A. FERRIS,

MISS F. R. HICKMOTT

Consultant Children's Psychiatrist (Part-time) :

*JEANNIE STIRRAT, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.M.

Psycho-Therapist :

A. W. EDWARDS

Senior Educational Psychologist :

IAN R. FERGUSON, M.A., M.Ed.

Assistant Educational Psychologist :

MISS M. HERGETT, D.Phil., A.A.P.S.W.

Psychiatric Social Workers :

H. S. LOVEJOY

MISS B. HARRISON

Ophthalmic Surgeons (Part-time) :

*R. B. de SARAM, M.B., B.S.(Lon), M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.O., F.R.C.S.

*G. G. K. HOLDING-PARSONS, M.A., M.B., B.Ch., D.O., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

*RALPH F. JONES, M.B., B.S., F.R.C.S., D.O.

Orthoptist (Part-time) :

*MISS A. P. FIELD, D.B.O.

Orthopaedic Surgeons (Part-time) :

*Services provided by Surgeons from the Royal Victoria Hospital,
Boscombe.

Physiotherapist-in-charge :

*MRS. E. SIMPSON, M.C.S.P.

Assistant Physiotherapists :

*MRS. H. HUGHES, M.C.S.P. *MRS. B. WIGMORE, M.C.S.P.

Senior Speech Therapist :

MISS M. THOMAS

Speech Therapists :

MRS. D. K. PROCTER MISS P. SHEA

Superintendent Health Visitor and School Nurse :

MISS L. E. ROBERTS

Deputy Superintendent Health Visitor and School Nurse :

MISS G. F. GRACE

Health Visitors and School Nurses :

MRS. M. A. G. BALLAM	MISS J. MULLIGAN
MISS K. H. BEAUMONT	MISS M. C. PARNHAM
MISS D. E. BLUNDSTONE	MISS M. PEAKMAN
MRS. E. R. BOND	MRS. J. PRICE
MISS F. DARLINGTON	MISS M. R. Y. SMITH
MRS. J. A. FOOT	MISS G. D. THOMAS
MRS. B. GEACH	MISS A. R. THORNTON
MRS. I. GEACH	MISS E. M. P. WARD
MISS A. JOHNSON	MRS. J. WILKINSON

Clerk in charge of School Health Service Section :

F. J. GOODE

Clerk :

J. W. PEAKE

*Employed by the Wessex Regional Hospital Board.

SCHOOLS AND SCHOLARS

Number of Primary Schools	.. .. .	32
Number of Secondary Modern Schools	.. .. .	10
Number of Secondary Grammar Schools	.. .. .	2
Number of Special Schools	.. .. .	3
Average attendance	.. .. .	16,059
Average number on School Registers	.. .. .	17,210

A TABLE SHOWING THE NUMBER AND NATURE OF THE DEFECTS FOUND DURING EXAMINATION OF CHILDREN IN THE PRESCRIBED AGE-GROUPS AND OF OTHERS "PERIODICALLY INSPECTED"

DEFECTS	Children Aged 5 899		Children Aged 10 208		Children Aged 14 576		Other Periodic Inspections 1,305	
	Treat- ment	Obser- vation	Treat- ment	Obser- vation	Treat- ment	Obser- vation	Treat- ment	Obser- vation
Skin	16	4	7	—	29	3	28	5
Eyes :—								
(a) Vision	21	—	33	—	109	—	124	—
(b) Squint	27	—	2	—	2	—	28	—
(c) Other	11	1	3	7	4	8	7	4
Ears :—								
(a) Hearing	2	4	1	—	2	2	5	3
(b) Otitis Media	4	—	1	—	—	—	5	—
(c) Other	1	1	1	—	1	2	2	3
Nose or Throat	21	102	6	3	3	6	32	121
Speech	24	9	2	1	—	2	17	7
Glands	2	25	—	—	—	2	2	13
Heart	1	6	—	—	—	2	3	4
Lungs	5	8	1	1	3	2	10	4
Developmental :—								
(a) Hernia	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
(b) Other	12	3	6	5	10	—	9	6
Orthopaedic :—								
(a) Posture	3	10	4	1	9	14	13	8
(b) Feet	31	5	10	—	4	3	27	6
(c) Other	2	7	3	1	4	—	5	2
Nervous System :—								
(a) Epilepsy	2	—	—	—	3	—	2	—
(b) Other	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Psychological :—								
(a) Development	4	31	3	1	4	—	8	22
(b) Stability	3	2	—	2	—	—	—	1
Abdomen	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Other	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—
	195	218	83	22	190	48	328	209

THE MEDICAL INSPECTION OF SCHOOL CHILDREN

During 1968, the established pattern of medical inspection of children attending the local Education Authority's schools remained unchanged, consisting of the routine examination of all entrants and leavers, with a selective examination of the intermediate age group. These arrangements have the merit of continuity, but in view of the opinion expressed in the last Annual Report that they could be improved, active consideration is being given to a re-organisation of the School Health Service which should result in a better appraisal of the school child's needs.

FINDINGS ON MEDICAL INSPECTION

(a) *Uncleanliness*

44 cases of personal uncleanliness (the same as in 1967) were discovered, including a few cases of infestation by lice. These cases tend to be grouped, and occur mainly among large "problem" families living under overcrowded conditions.

(b) *General Physical Condition*

Only 5 children seen in 3,008 routine medical examinations fell below the average standards of physique and build for their age groups. This is a remarkable tribute to the benefits of the Welfare State generally and to the ability of parents to put first things first.

(c) *Minor Ailments*

The number of cases treated at Minor Ailment Clinics fell to the very low total of 19, and most of the children who previously attended these clinics now go to their own doctors. The nurses who are present at these clinics combine their attendance with other school nursing activities.

(d) *Defective Vision*

9.5% of all children examined were found to be suffering from defective vision and were referred for further investigation either to the Special Eye Clinics or to the oculist of their parent's choice. Parental co-operation was extremely good, and of the 309 children attending the Eye Clinics for the first time 168 were recommended to wear spectacles.

57 new cases of squint attended the Orthoptic Clinic at 'Avebury' and 17 children had a corrective operation.

(e) *Defects of the Nose and Throat*

220 children received operative treatment for enlarged tonsils and adenoids, compared with 243 in 1967.

(f) *Defective Hearing*

The excellent arrangements previously described at the Hearing Assessment Clinic of the Poole Authority have continued to be available to Bournemouth schoolchildren, and during the year 8 children attended for assessment and at the end of the year 8 boys and 2 girls attended the Partially Hearing Unit.

(g) *Treatment of Children in Hospital*

The following information was given in hospital discharge reports received during the year :—

<i>Group of Diseases</i>							<i>No. of Children</i>
1. Infections or Parasitic Diseases	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
2. Neoplasms (a) Benign	..	..	..	..	..	..	—
(b) Malignant	..	..	..	..	..	..	—
3. Allergic, Endocrine, Metabolic and Nutritional	..	..	..	..	..	..	—
4. Diseases of blood and blood forming organs	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
5. Mental, Psychoneurotic	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
6. Diseases of Nervous System and Special Senses	..	..	..	..	..	..	51*
7. Diseases of Circulatory System and Lymphatics	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
8. Diseases of Respiratory System	..	..	..	..	..	..	240 †
9. Diseases of Digestive System	..	..	..	..	..	..	77
10. Genito-Urinary System	..	..	..	..	..	..	21
11. Skin and Cellular Tissues	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
12. Bones, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	..	139
13. Accidents, Poisoning and Violence	..	..	..	..	..	..	86

*Includes 17 operations for "squint".

†Includes 220 cases for tonsillectomy.

There is extremely good co-operation between the Consultant Paediatrician and the School Health Service, and in the case of any child hospitalized for a lengthy period, special educational arrangements have been made through the Director of Education.

MINOR AILMENTS CLINICS

As recorded on previous occasions, these Clinics are now used only to a limited extent.

During the year a total of 653 attendances were made at Minor Ailments Clinics.

LIST OF CLINICS HELD FOR SCHOOL CHILDREN

	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY
Minor Ailments Clinics					
Charminster : East Way	MORNING	—	—	AFTERNOON	—
Dental Clinics					
Central : 10 Madeira Road	MORNING AND AFTERNOON	MORNING AND AFTERNOON	MORNING AND AFTERNOON	MORNING AND AFTERNOON	MORNING AND AFTERNOON
East Howe : Hadow Road	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Pokesdown : 896 Christchurch Road	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Charminster : East Way	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Eye Clinics					
Central : 10 Madeira Road	MORNING	—	—	—	MORNING
Charminster : East Way	—	—	—	MORNING	—
West Howe : Cunningham Crescent	—	—	MORNING	—	—
Child Guidance Centre					
844 Wimborne Road	MORNING AND AFTERNOON	MORNING AND AFTERNOON	MORNING AND AFTERNOON	MORNING AND AFTERNOON	MORNING AND AFTERNOON
Speech Therapy Clinics					
Charminster : 468 Charminster Road	MORNING AND AFTERNOON	AFTERNOON	—	—	—
Pokesdown : 896 Christchurch Road	—	—	AFTERNOON	MORNING AND AFTERNOON	MORNING AND AFTERNOON
Avebury : 10 Madeira Road	AFTERNOON	—	—	—	—
East Howe : Hadow Road	—	—	MORNING	—	MORNING AND AFTERNOON
Pelhams : Millhams Road, Kinson	—	AFTERNOON	—	—	—
Stewart Road	MORNING	—	—	—	—
West Howe : Cunningham Crescent	MORNING AND AFTERNOON	MORNING	—	—	—
Winton & Moordown : 844 Wimborne Rd.	—	—	—	MORNING AND AFTERNOON	—

Children's Orthopaedic Clinic, 70 Stewart Road .. Surgeon's sessions — Friday Mornings. Physiotherapy — daily by appointment.

ORTHOPAEDICS

Weekly orthopaedic clinics continued at Stewart Road under the supervision of the Consultant Orthopaedic Surgeon of the Bournemouth and East Dorset Hospital Management Committee, and a continuous physiotherapy service was available during the week.

As this is primarily a hospital clinic, not all the children attended local authority schools, though a high proportion do so, and it has the great advantage that appointment delays are minimal and physiotherapy is immediately available.

As before, the majority of defects concerned the feet and knees, together with some postural defects, and the attendances were as follows :—

Number of scholars seen by the surgeons	517
Number of new cases	158
Total number of attendances	850
Number of cases discharged	125

Defects found :

Genu Valgum/Genu Varum and other knee defects ..	161
Spastic conditions	3
Spinal Curvature and Poor Posture	19
Deformities of the foot	275
Other conditions	59

Physiotherapy attendances totalled 8,848.

SPEECH THERAPY

Defective speech has continued to be one of the commonest forms of handicap among schoolchildren, and the following statistics have been provided by Miss M. Thomas, Senior Speech Therapist :—

Number of children on register 1.1.68 ..	293
Number of new cases during 1968 ..	136
Number of discharges during 1968 ..	151
Number of children on register 31.12.68	278
Total children treated during 1968 ..	429

For nearly half of the year, only two Speech Therapists were available instead of the three on establishment, but in May Mrs. D. Procter was appointed to assist Miss Thomas and Miss Shea. This meant that in addition to the Clinic and Hospital work regular school visits could be resumed, where treatment could be given in addition to surveys of speech difficulty and consultation with teachers. All three Therapists have groups of pre-school children with speech or language difficulties, referred to them either by local general practitioners or the Infant Welfare Clinics. These groups have been very successful in leading to an early diagnosis, helping both mother and child, and smoothing the child's entry to school in cases where communication difficulties were present.

B.C.G. VACCINATION

During 1968 children of 10 years of age and above were offered B.C.G. vaccination against tuberculosis as recommended by the Ministry of Health. By the end of the year, 1,687 children had been Heaf tested, of these 1,472 were found to be lacking protection against the disease and were therefore vaccinated.

CHILD AND FAMILY GUIDANCE CENTRE

I am indebted to Mr. Ian R. Ferguson, Senior Educational Psychologist, for the following information :—

Cases

The number of children referred to the Centre in 1968 (259) was substantially the same as in 1966 but showed a slight increase of 22 over 1967. At the end of the year the number of cases awaiting a psychiatric consultation was 34 but most of these had already had preliminary interviews at the Centre. 216 children of school age and 24 pre-school children were seen once or more often by the Psychiatrists at the Centre, the remainder being seen by other members of staff.

There was an increase in the number of children referred to the Centre by head teachers, but otherwise the proportions of children referred by the various agencies, their ages at time of referral, and the type of problem for which they were referred, remained much the same as in preceding years. One noteworthy feature was the

number of really urgent cases, of school refusal, parental desperation, etc. that had to be given priority over cases already on the waiting list, and the waiting period for the less urgent cases might be as long as 3 months. This was unfortunate from a therapeutic point of view, as the less urgent cases were often the more rewarding.

Another feature was the number of children coming with their parents to Bournemouth from other parts of the country who had emotional problems. Many of them had already experienced separations or changes of parent figure and continued to have unsettled home backgrounds, so that their problems were serious and long standing and admitted of no simple or quick solution.

Close contact over individual cases was maintained with other agencies, such as Schools, Probation and Children's Departments, and School Medical Officers by visits, informal conferences and telephone calls. Shortage of time, however, increasingly precluded more formal conferences to discuss general topics of a psychological nature with colleagues from other agencies.

Staffing

Staffing difficulties continued during 1968, the vacant posts of full-time and part-time psychiatric social workers remaining unfilled, and it followed that Miss Harrison, the sole psychiatric social worker, had to assume a very heavy case load.

Mr. Pechey left in November, but fortunately a replacement as psychotherapist was found in Mr. A. W. Edwards, who commenced full-time duties on December 2nd.

Dr. S. M. Metcalf, part-time Assistant Child Psychiatrist, left at the end of October to emigrate to Australia, and there were changes on the clerical side as well, Miss K. Hayward replacing Mrs. G. Robinson.

Training

Staff shortages made it necessary to temporarily suspend acceptance of students for the Casework Course at Southampton University, a regrettable decision but one dictated by necessity. The staff did, however, agree to participate in the second one-year course of In-Service Training for Residential Child Care Staff organised on behalf of the Home Office by the Dorset Children's Department. As in the previous year, the course was attended by some of the residential staff of the Bournemouth Children's Department.

Liaison with Schools for Maladjusted Children

Members of the Child Guidance staff made regular visits to the Westbourne Day Centre for Maladjusted Children and worked closely with the new Headmaster, Mr. P. Lawrence. In spite of other pressing commitments, Dr. Stirrat, the Consultant Child Psychiatrist, was able to give psychotherapy to some of the children, and Miss Harrison, the Psychiatric Social Worker, interviewed a number of parents.

The Educational Psychologists made regular visits to the Bicknell School, Bournemouth's residential school for maladjusted boys of good intelligence, assessing the educational and intellectual development of the boys and giving advice on particular educational problems. Discussions were held with the staff at the request of Mr. Mitchell, the Headmaster.

The Wessex Regional Hospital Board was unfortunately unable to provide the two psychiatric sessions per week required by the school, but Dr. Stirrat was able to visit occasionally and in addition saw a few of the most disturbed pupils at the Child Guidance Centre.

By the end of 1968 the number of Bournemouth boys at the Bicknell School was 12 out of a total of 45, but the services of the Child Guidance Centre staff extend, of course, to all boys there.

CHILD AND FAMILY GUIDANCE CENTRE

Annual Report

31st December, 1968

Year 1968

New Cases referred	259
New Cases seen (including re-opened cases)	211
Uneventuated	48
Cases Closed	216
Cases Re-opened	38
Total number of children seen	345
At 31.12.68	
Open Cases	346
Awaiting preliminary investigation	6
Awaiting Psychiatric investigation	28

Source of Referrals

School Medical Officer	33
General Practitioners	50
Head Teachers	41
Parents	34
Consultants	24
Children's Officer	21
Probation Officer	7
School Psychological Service	21
Juvenile Court	9
Miscellaneous	19
	<hr/>
	259

Age Group of Referrals

Pre-school	37
Primary	130
Secondary	81
Grammar	5
Left School	6
	<hr/>
	259

Reasons for Referrals

Behaviour difficulties	179
Psychosomatic symptoms	40
Educational problems	19
Nervous symptoms	16
Speech problems	5
	<hr/>
	259

Closures

Improved by treatment	90
Parents unable to co-operate	27
Not responsive to treatment	4
Advice only	41
Left school	11
Transferred to other agencies	26
Removed from area	8
Satisfactory	8
Deceased	1
	<hr/>
	216

IMMUNISATION AGAINST INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Arrangements have continued for the protection of school children against diphtheria, whooping cough, tetanus, poliomyelitis, smallpox and tuberculosis in accordance with the schedule recommended by the Ministry of Health. About the middle of the year and as a result of recommendations made by the Joint Committee on Vaccination and Immunisation, the Ministry of Health made measles vaccine available to all children up to and including the age of 15 years who were susceptible to measles because they had neither been immunised nor had had the disease. As a result of this scheme, 2,493 school children were given measles vaccination either by their G.P. or at school.

During the year protection was given as follows :—

	<i>Primary</i>	<i>Booster</i>
Diphtheria	0	0
Diphtheria/Tetanus	44	1228
Diphtheria/Whooping Cough/Tetanus (Triple) ..	7	88
Tetanus	24	659
Poliomyelitis	99	1271
Smallpox	72	2022
Measles	2493	—

B.C.G. vaccination against tuberculosis was given to 1,472 school children in addition to 137 others dealt with as “contacts”.

NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The following relate to school children :—

Measles	156
Whooping Cough	26
Scarlet Fever	14
Food Poisoning	1
Scabies	6
	<hr/>
	203
	<hr/>

There were no notifications of tuberculosis.

FOLLOWING UP

Most valuable work is done by the school nurses in the general follow-up of children found to have defects or who have recently been ill. By home visits the nurse is able to give helpful advice to the parents and can satisfy herself that treatment has been sought from the general practitioner and his advice carried out.

The School Nurses recorded the following reasons for home visits :—

	<i>No.</i>
Eye Defects	116
Ear, Nose and Throat conditions ..	92
Skin complaints	60
Uncleanliness	50
Miscellaneous	330
	<hr/> 648 <hr/>

Exclusion from School

5 scholars were excluded from school during 1968 for uncleanliness.

Open Air Education

One boy and one girl were recommended for admission to a residential open air school during 1968.

SCHOOL MEALS SERVICE

37 Centres are in use for the provision of meals and the number of children attending on an average day in October was 11,192 out of 16,012 children attending school that day. 1,678 of these meals were provided free. On the same day, 8,351 children received milk in school (one-third pint each).

STAFF EXAMINATIONS

68 school teachers were examined by the medical staff, as a condition of appointment, and 146 applicants for entry to Training Colleges.

EMPLOYMENT OF SCHOOL CHILDREN

A total of 507 children aged 13 or more who wished to be employed outside school hours were medically examined by the School Medical Officers. The occupations proposed were :—

Errand Boys	..	..	..	..	10
News Boys	..	..	..	..	300
News Girls	..	..	..	..	158
Shop assistants	..	..	..	..	27
Other..	..	..	..	..	12

5 other children were granted medical certificates as being fit to take part in public entertainment.

HANDICAPPED CHILDREN

There was very little change in the total number of handicapped children, 665 compared with 668 in 1967, and defective speech (278) and educational subnormality (200) accounted for a very high proportion of the total. The number of maladjusted children, however, increased from 84 in 1967 to 96 in 1968, and maladjusted children in special schools increased from 19 to 37 in the same period.

Considerable difficulties remain in providing suitable educational facilities in some cases, maladjusted children, certain types of physical handicap, and particularly those unfortunate children suffering multiple handicaps or suffering from some rare form of disability. But these difficulties are often considerably increased by lack of co-operation from the child's parents, and there have been a number of cases where a child has failed to realise his true potential for this reason.

The Handicapped Children's Review Panel has continued to meet at monthly intervals, reviewing each case of handicap, acquainting each Department concerned of what is being done for the child's benefit and attempting to plan the child's career constructively through school life and beyond.

HANDICAPPED PUPILS

Category	Ascertainment		Special Schools*			
	New cases ascertained during 1968	Number on Register, 31.12.68	Number recommended during the year for admission	Number admitted during the year	Number attending 23.1.69	Number awaiting placement 23.1.69
Blind	—	2	—	—	1	1
Partially Sighted ..	—	4	—	—	4	—
Deaf ..	—	6	—	—	5	—
Partially Hearing ..	9	34	—	1	3	—
Delicate ..	4	12	2	3	5	—
Physically Handicapped ..	3	32	—	4	19	—
Educationally Sub-normal ..	33	200	23	16	128	7
Maladjusted ..	39	96	39	37	77	5
Epileptic ..	—	1	—	—	1	—
Speech Defective ..	136	278	—	—	—	1
Totals ..	224	665	64	61	243	14

* Includes boarding houses or hostels and independent schools : excludes Hospital Schools.

Number of Handicapped pupils being educated under arrangements made under Section 56 of the Education Act, 1944 .. 24

Report by Mrs. M. B. Redfern, L.D.S., Principal School Dental Officer

During 1968, despite an improved staffing position for part of the year, it was not possible to inspect all schools. There was an increase in the number of fillings done, but a very disappointing increase of 25% in the number of permanent teeth extracted and an even larger increase in extractions of deciduous teeth. Since extractions, other than planned orthodontic extractions, are the last resort, this upward trend is very disturbing, particularly as strenuous efforts are now made to conserve deciduous teeth. However, there was a gratifying increase in the number of children found to be wholly free of decay and both these trends underline national findings that there are more caries-free children in the primary schools but where caries is present in a mouth more teeth are affected.

During the year a Mobile Dental Clinic has come into use and has proved very successful. It has been readily accepted by the Head Teachers and children at the schools visited and there has been a considerable increase in the acceptance rate for treatment, particularly in primary schools, where the convenience of having a dental surgery in the school playground has been much appreciated by mothers and children.

During the year a number of Dental Post-Graduate Courses were held at Avebury and East Way Clinics and this close co-operation with General Dental Practitioners and University Teachers can do nothing but good.

Mr. R. B. Mouatt, at East Way Clinic, carried out much valuable work at the Turner Training Centre and following his resignation in the Autumn Mr. R. E. Eyles has taken over this exacting but rewarding work.

Dental Health Education was maintained in the schools by the Health Education Officer and is referred to in his report elsewhere. I am grateful to him for his enthusiastic support throughout the year.

Finally, I should like to thank all members of the dental and medical staff for their loyalty and co-operation. I am also grateful to the Head Teachers and staffs of all our schools, to the Superintendent Health Visitor and her staff, the clerical staff and Hospital Consultants for their continued help and support, and lastly I should like to thank the General Dental Practitioners in the town who co-operated so well with us throughout the year.

Medical Inspection and Treatment

Return for Year ended 31st December, 1968

Number of pupils on registers of maintained primary, secondary, special and nursery schools in January 1969 :

(i) Form 7 Schools	..	..	..	..	17 280
(ii) Form 7M	..	..	..	..	197
(iii) Form 11 Schools	..	..	..	..	—
TOTAL	..	..	..	..	17 477

PART 1

**MEDICAL INSPECTION OF PUPILS ATTENDING
MAINTAINED PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS
(INCLUDING NURSERY AND SPECIAL SCHOOLS)**

TABLE A—PERIODIC MEDICAL INSPECTIONS

Age Groups inspected (By year of Birth)	No. of Pupils who have received a full medical examination (2)	Physical Condition of Pupils Inspected		No. of Pupils found not to warrant a medical examination (5)	Pupils found to require treatment (excluding dental diseases and infestation with vermin)		
		Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory		for defective vision (excluding squint) (6)	for any other condition recorded at Part 2 (7)	Total individual pupils (8)
		No. (3)	No. (4)				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1964 and later	13	12	1	—	—	—	—
1963	899	898	1	—	21	174	181
1962	796	795	1	—	11	137	133
1961	136	135	1	—	5	32	28
1960	39	39	—	—	1	—	1
1959	29	29	—	—	—	5	5
1958	113	113	—	230	18	29	41
1957	97	97	—	600	15	25	34
1956	3	3	—	—	1	2	1
1955	12	12	—	—	—	1	1
1954	6	6	—	—	—	—	—
1953 and earlier	865	864	1	—	215	102	295
TOTAL	3,008	3,003	5	830	287	507	720

Col. (3) total as a percentage of Col. (2) total 99.83% Col. (4) total as a percentage of Col. (2) total 0.17%

TABLE B — OTHER INSPECTIONS

Number of Special Inspections	..	..	..	..	..	1,203
Number of Re-inspections	..	..	..	..	..	18
						<hr/>
TOTAL	..	..	..			1,221

TABLE C — INFESTATION WITH VERMIN

(a) Total number of examinations of pupils in schools by school nurses or other authorised persons	..	..	..	..	20,602
(b) Total number of individual pupils found to be infested	..				44
(c) Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing notices were issued (Section 54(2), Education Act, 1944)	..				NIL
(d) Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing orders were issued (Section 54(3), Education Act, 1944)	..				NIL

PART II.— DEFECTS FOUND BY PERIODIC AND SPECIAL MEDICAL INSPECTIONS DURING THE YEAR

Defect Code No. (1)	Defect or Disease (2)				Periodic Inspections				Special Inspec- tions
					Entrants	Leavers	Others	Total	
4	Skin	T	O		16	29	35	80	10
					4	3	5	12	1
5	Eyes—(a) Vision ..	T	O		21	109	157	287	24
		T	O		—	—	—	—	—
	(b) Squint ..	T	O		27	2	30	59	3
		T	O		—	—	—	—	—
	(c) Other ..	T	O		11	4	10	25	2
		T	O		1	8	11	20	—
6	Ears—(a) Hearing ..	T	O		2	2	6	10	9
		T	O		4	2	3	9	3
	(b) Otitis Media	T	O		4	—	6	10	—
		T	O		—	—	—	—	—
	(c) Other ..	T	O		1	1	3	5	1
		T	O		1	2	3	6	2
7	Nose and Throat ..	T	O		21	3	38	62	13
		T	O		102	6	124	232	15
8	Speech.. ..	T	O		24	—	19	43	9
		T	O		9	2	8	19	2
9	Lymphatic Glands ..	T	O		2	—	2	4	—
		T	O		25	2	13	40	2
10	Heart	T	O		1	—	3	4	1
		T	O		6	2	4	12	5
11	Lungs	T	O		5	3	11	19	5
		T	O		8	2	5	15	—
12	Developmental—:								
	(a) Hernia ..	T	O		2	—	1	3	—
		T	O		—	—	—	—	—
	(b) Other ..	T	O		12	10	15	37	14
		T	O		3	—	11	14	11
13	Orthopaedic :—								
	(a) Posture ..	T	O		3	9	17	29	5
		T	O		10	14	9	33	4
	(b) Feet ..	T	O		31	4	37	72	16
		T	O		5	3	6	14	1
	(c) Other ..	T	O		2	4	8	14	5
		T	O		7	—	3	10	2
		T	O						

T = Defects found to require treatment.
O = Defects requiring observation only.

Defect Code No. (1)	Defect or Disease (2)	Periodic Inspections				Special Inspections
		Entrants	Leavers	Others	Total	
14	Nervous System :— (a) Epilepsy .. T O (b) Other .. T O	2 — — —	3 — 1 —	2 — — —	7 — 1 —	— — — —
15	Psychological :— (a) Development T O (b) Stability .. T O	4 31 3 2	4 — — —	11 23 — 3	19 54 3 5	18 3 3 —
16	Abdomen T O	1 —	— 1	— —	1 1	— —
17	Other T O	— —	2 1	— —	2 1	— —

T = Defects found to require treatment.

O = Defects requiring observation only.

PART III

TREATMENT OF PUPILS ATTENDING MAINTAINED
PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS (INCLUDING
NURSERY AND SPECIAL SCHOOLS)

TABLE A — EYE DISEASES, DEFECTIVE VISION AND SQUINT

	Number of cases known to have been dealt with
External and other, excluding errors of refraction and squint	17
Errors of refraction (including squint) ..	1,401
Total	<hr/> 1,418 <hr/>
Number of pupils for whom spectacles were prescribed	546

TABLE B — DISEASES AND DEFECTS OF EAR, NOSE AND THROAT

	Number of cases known to have been dealt with
Received operative treatment :—	
(a) for diseases of the ear	27
(b) for adenoids and chronic tonsillitis	220
(c) for other nose and throat conditions	18
Received other forms of treatment ..	4
Total	<hr/> 269 <hr/>
Total number of pupils in schools who are known to have been provided with hearing aids.	
(a) in 1968	5
(b) in previous years	9

TABLE C — ORTHOPAEDIC AND POSTURAL DEFECTS

	Number known to have been treated
(a) Pupils treated at clinics or out- patients departments	517
(b) Pupils treated at school for postural defects	10
Total	<hr/> 527 <hr/>

TABLE D — DISEASES OF THE SKIN

excluding uncleanness, for which see Table C of Part I

						Number of pupils known to have been treated
Ringworm — (a)	Scalp	..	..	..		—
	(b) Body	..	..	..		—
Scabies	..	..	..	..		—
Impetigo	..	..	..	..		—
Other skin diseases	..	..	..	..		86
Total						<hr/> 86 <hr/>

TABLE E — CHILD GUIDANCE TREATMENT

	Number known to have been treated
Pupils treated at Child Guidance clinics ..	236

TABLE F — SPEECH THERAPY

	Number known to have been treated
Pupils treated by speech therapists ..	429

TABLE G — OTHER TREATMENT GIVEN

	Number known to have been dealt with
(a) Pupils with minor ailments	19
(b) Pupils who received convalescent treatment under School Health Service arrangements	NIL
(c) Pupils who received B.C.G. vaccination	1,609
(d) Other than (a), (b) and (c) above	NIL
Total (a)-(d)	<hr/> 1,628 <hr/>

SCHOOL DENTAL SERVICE

DENTAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT CARRIED OUT BY THE
AUTHORITY DURING THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1968.

1 ATTENDANCES & TREATMENT

	Ages 5 to 9	Ages 10 to 14	Ages 15 and over	Total
First Visit	1,295	1,187	286	2,768
Subsequent Visits	2,387	3,001	709	6,097
Total Visits	3,682	4,188	995	8,865
Additional courses of treatment commenced	274	210	42	526
Fillings in permanent teeth	760	2,772	948	4,480
Fillings in deciduous teeth	2,297	288	—	2,585
Permanent teeth filled	687	2,544	850	4,081
Deciduous teeth filled	2,192	264	—	2,456
Permanent teeth extracted	41	459	80	580
Deciduous teeth extracted	942	305	—	1,247
General anaesthetics	199	128	8	335
Emergencies	243	87	21	351
Number of Pupils X-rayed .. .. .	..	..	..	357
Prophylaxis .. .. .	..	..	..	671
Teeth otherwise conserved .. .. .	..	..	..	446
Number of teeth root filled .. .. .	..	..	..	116
Inlays .. .. .	..	..	..	2
Crowns .. .. .	..	..	..	29
Courses of treatment completed .. .. .	..	..	..	3,002

2 OTHODONTICS

Cases remaining from previous year .. .. .	..	..	..	..	55
New cases commenced during year .. .. .	..	..	..	..	59
Cases completed during year .. .. .	..	..	..	..	48
Cases discontinued during year .. .. .	..	..	..	..	5
Number of removable appliances fitted .. .. .	..	..	..	..	85
Number of fixed appliances fitted .. .. .	..	..	..	..	—
Pupils referred to Hospital Consultant .. .. .	..	..	..	..	62

3 PROSTHETICS

	5 to 9	10 to 14	15 and over	Total
Pupils supplied with F.U. or F.L. (first time)	—	—	—	—
Pupils supplied with other den- tures (first time)	3	2	2	7
Number of dentures supplied	4	2	3	9

4 ANAESTHETICS

General Anaesthetics administered by Dental Officers	33
--	----	----	----	----

5 INSPECTIONS

(a) First inspection at school. Number of Pupils .. .. .	..	..	..	14,166
(b) First inspection at clinic. Number of Pupils .. .. .	..	..	..	1,106
Number of (a) + (b) found to require treatment .. .. .	..	..	..	6,109
Number of (a) + (b) offered treatment .. .. .	..	..	..	5,175
(c) Pupils re-inspected at school or clinic .. .. .	..	..	..	1,523
Number of (c) found to require treatment .. .. .	..	..	..	834

6 SESSIONS

Sessions devoted to treatment .. .. .	..	..	..	..	1,318
Sessions devoted to inspection .. .. .	..	..	..	..	143
Sessions devoted to Dental Health Education .. .. .	..	..	..	..	7

